THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1834. [NO. 2310.

ADVERTISEMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assessor's Books of Assessment for the year 1834-35 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

G. NOTON, *Clerk of the Peace.*

Bombay, 7th February, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

આ લખેઆથી ખબર આપીએચેજે શ્રી મુમબઇ શેહેરની હદમાંનાં થરેનાં ટાકશા ભાબત સંને ૧૮૩૪ તથા ૧૮૩૫ મુ દસ્તર મીશાતર નોટેન શાહેબ જે હાલ ટાકશાનાં પકશા વશુલ કરછે તેની આકરીશમાં શ્રી ફોટ મધે હુધાડ રાખુછે આજ દંનથી માશા ૧ એપ્રેલ શુધી જે હોજને તપાશવું હોયેતે તાં હાં તપાશે અને એ ભાબે પોતાની અરજ કરવી હોયેતો તે મુદતમાં કરે—મુદત પછી શાંભલવાનો નથી *

તારીખ ૭ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૪ અંગરેજી

જી—નોટંન

પીશ જુશ્તીશનો કલારક.

શ્રી

જાહોર ખબર

ચા લિહિણ્યાવરૂન ખબર કળાવી કીં મુંબઈ શેહરચ્યા હદીતલ્યા घराच्या टाकसा बाबद सन १८३४ व १८३५ साचो दफ्तरें मिस्तर नाटंन साहेब जो सांप्रत टाकसाचे पैसे वसूल करीता त्या च्या हाफिसांत कोठामध्यें उघडी ठेव ली आहेत आजपासून महिना १ पर्यंत ज्या कोण्हास तपासायाचीं असेल त्याने तेथ जाउन तपासावीं अणि झा बाबद आपला आर्ज करावयाचा असला तर तीनक्यांत करावा मुदत झाल्यावर एकणार नाहीं तारीख ७ वी फेब्रवारा सन १८३४ इंग्रेजी.

जो नोटंन,

पीस जष्टीस क्लार्क.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is propos d to publish by subscription, the life and military services of JOHN EVANS, formerly of the Bombay Regiment of Artillery, and now on the Pension Establishment at Surat, narrated by himself.

The work will be put to the press early in March, and Subscriber's names will be received by J. HUTCHINSON, Mission Press, Surat; by J. Coward, American Mission Press, and at the Gazette Office, Bombay; also by LEONARD HYKOOP, Pay-office, Ahmedabad; Serjeant MACDONALD, Hursole; Conductor BRISCOE, Deesa; and Mr. SUNDT, Poona.

Any profits that may accrue from the sale of the work to be applied to the benefit of the gallant veteran (now 72 years of age) and his family.

PRICE to Subscribers, 2 Rupees.

Surat, 6th January, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Quarter Master of His Majesty's 40th Regiment at Colabah, up to 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th February, 1834, for Bills at 30 days sight on Mr. LAWRIE, Army Agent, London, to the amount of £245, or thereabouts; drawn for compensation in lieu of Clothing The Tenders to state the sum for a Bombay Rupee.

PLATED WARE.

ON Wednesday next, the 12th inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of new plated ware, comprizing Curry Dishes, with and without Heaters, Liquor Frames, Cruet Frames, Egg Frames, Salt Cellars, Bread Baskets, Butter Pots, Muffineers, Mustard Pots, Ink Stands, Bottle Stands, Snuffers, and Trays, Chamber Candlesticks with Double and Single Branched Wall-

ON Wednesday next, the 12th instant at 11 A. M. MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Administrator; the effects of the late Captain D. STEWART, consisting of a small assortment of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing apparel, Cooking utensils, a valuable Sextant by Troughton, day and night Telescopes, a few Articles of Jewellery, a Capital Silver Watch by JUST, extensive assortment of Charts, Nautical and other Books, Liquors, &c., &c. At noon, a Buggy belonging to the same Estate.

On the same day FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell a variety of valuable Plate, comprising, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladle, an assortment of Furniture, Lady's Dresses, Stays, Handkerchiefs, some neat Table Ornaments in Spar, Alabaster and Marble, Embossed Cards, Albums, Prints, Fancy Soaps in Lots of Boxes of 1 Dozen each, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon, a powerful Black Horse, a Bay Ladies Horse, an English Built Phaeton, a Bengal Built Shigrampo, and any other Carriages or Cattle, that may offer.

FOR Sale at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO'S.—A fine Toned Cabinet Piano Forte, by "Broadwood;" nearly new, with Set of spare strings and music stool. Price 550 Rs.

A very neat new Picolo Piano Forte, by "Wormum."

A Pair of detonating single Barrel Pistols in case, 120 Rs.

A Large Toilette Glass, Rs. 90.

A Handsome Plated Breakfast Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Milk Bowl, Butter Pot, Sugar Basin, Rs. 250.

ALSO.

A very handsome silver Tea Service—same contents; to be sold at 1¼ Rs. the Tolla.

Bombay, 5th February, 1834.

THE HOE.

TO be sold—The above residence on the highest part of Malabar Hill, well suited for a small family or two Bachelors.

For particulars inquire of FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. or at Randal Lodge.

FOR SALE—A Grey Nedjdee Arab; a High Caste Horse, rising 5 years old; height about 14 hds. 1 inch.

A Brown Colt rising 4 years old, 14½; a Bahrein bred Horse.

A Bright Bay Horse, with Black Points, 5 year off, rising 15 hands.

Apply to Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co. *Bombay, 8th Feb.*, 1834.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Bombay for the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, lately established at Calcutta, and is authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on Vessels and Merchandize to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees (1,50,000) on one vessel, the Policies being payable at Calcutta, or London, as the case may be.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 24th January, 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.

ON Tuesday next, 11th instant, will put up for public sale and for the most part dispose of without reserve, the following Goods, viz:—Various Piece goods, consisting of Russia and canvas Duck, Fustians, Corderoy, Bengal and Madras Table Cloths, and Towels, Blankets, &c. White and colored cotton half hose, leather Gloves, brown and Windsor soap, Europe Pickles, salted Salmon, white wine Vinegar, China Floor matting, a large Map of India, about 100 dozens of ripe Hodgson's pale ale, sundry wines and liquors, a great variety of useful Household furniture, and at 1 P. M. a well built and commodious Barouche, and any other vehicles, Horses, &c. that may offer.

Forbes Street, 8th Feb. 1834.

CHINA AND OTHER GOODS,

BECK AND CO. respectfully invite attention to the undermentioned collection of choice articles, lately received for sale on Commission, vizt, Hyson, Pekoe, Powchong and Souchong Teas, in 10 catty Boxes, Sugar Candy, in whole and half Tubs, Preserves, Camphor wood Trunks, of sizes, Nankin, Floor Matting, painted Feathers, and Leather Fans, Books of Rice paper Drawings, painted leaves, Tortoiseshell Dress Combs, card and whist Counters, ivory Puzzles, Knitting and Needle Cases, Parasol Handles, Chessmen, &c. Lacquered Tea Trays, Salvers, Bottle Stands, Tea Caddies, Segar Cases, &c. Neat Pictures, (landscapes) in frames, Bamboo blinds, leather travelling boxes, fashionable fancy Silk Waiscoats, Silk Umbrellas, Josstick, blank Memorandum Books, Silk Pictures in [illegible] various other Ar-

FRENCH GOODS.

BECK AND CO. have pleasure in announcing the receipt of the undermentioned choice French Goods, per *La Nymphe*, vizt. Bologna Sausages in beautiful preservation, Sardinnes in Oil and Butter, fine Velvet, bottle Corks, Children's Toys in great variety, Ladies' Leghorn Bonnets, trimmed, Boys and Girls do., for Children of all ages, elegant Guitars in cases, Guitar, Violin and Bass Strings, Eau de Cologne, Dolls dressed and plain, Musical Snuff Boxes, Cognac Brandy in Wood, &c. The whole deserving attention.

Forbes Street, 8th Feb. 1834.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry, at	Rs.	20	per dozen.
Port.....at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18		per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6		"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9		"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, Feb. 8th., 1834.

A CARD.

RUTTONJEE BOMJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street, begs to inform his friends and Customers that he has just received by the last arrival, the undermentioned articles which are exposed for sale at moderate prices, consisting of the best hunting, racing, Lady's side, and Hussar Saddles, with bridles, complete, brass mounted Buggy Harness, Spare Headstalls, Girths, Surcingles, Saddle-cloths, Snaffle and Weymouth Bits, round and standing Martingales, Stirrup Leathers, gig and carriage Reins. He has also received by the last French Ship, the best Fontinac, Hermitage and Cotolatee Wines, Sallad Oil in one Dozen boxes, Argaund Hanging Lamps, with moons and spare ditto, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby giveu, that from and after the first day of January, 1834, the Shop at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, previously belonging to, and carried on by, the Firm of EDULJEE MANOCKJEE AND CO., became the property of and hath since been carried on by, FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO. of Bombay, by whom the said Shop will henceforth be conducted. It is also further notified, that the interest and responsibility of the said EDULJEE MANOCKJEE, hath ceased from that date, by the consent of the partners FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO., in the said firm, and all sums due to the firm of Eduljee Manockjee and Co, are to be paid to the said Framjee Nessurvanjee and Co.

EDULJEE MANOCKJEE.

FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO., respectfully request, that all orders, remittances, or other communications intended for the abovementioned shop, may in future be addressed to FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO. Neilgherry hills, the interests of the said EDULJEE MANOCKJEE having ceased from the period above mentioned.

FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 23d January, 1834.

FOR sale, at the Godowns of FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, an Invoice of *Bijouterie*, comprising Circassiau and Mosaic Puzzles, Skeleton Maps, Peacock, Guerilla, *Jeu d'esprit* and Comic games, Revolving Alphabets, Botanical Cards, magnifying mirrors, &c. &c., affording a valuable opportunity for those who wish to combine amusement with instruction No. 10 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE,—A valuable Box Chronometer, by JAMES MURRAY, Royal Exchange No. 814, price Rupees 800.

For particulars apply to MESSRS. MATHIES, AND BARRON.

Forbes Street, February, 8th 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

SHERRY of various qualities in c[illegible] 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to R[illegible] case. Apply to DUNCAN G[illegible]

Dady's Buildings

JUST published [illegible] The XIII[illegible]

A TREATISE ON FORTIFICATION,

DEDUCED FROM ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES;

COMPRISING, AT THE SAME TIME,

THE IMPROVEMENTS WHICH THE INCREASED EFFECTS OF ARTILLERY HAVE RENDERED NECESSARY:

COMPILED BY

HECTOR STRAITH, CAPTAIN, H. P.

Assistant in the Fortification Department, Instructor in Practical Engineering and Artillery, at the Hon. East India Company's Military Seminary, at Addiscombe.

The Introduction, a copy of which is appended, shows the nature of the work, and the reason of its publication.

INTRODUCTION.

THE compiler having long felt, in common with his pupils, the inconvenience of having to refer to a mass of French authors on the subject of fortification, has been permitted by the Hon. East India Company to prepare this treatise for the use of the cadets of their Military Seminary: and he has to thank Col. Sir Alex. Dickson, K. C. B. and K. C. H. &c. of the Royal Artillery, the public examiner and superintendent of the studies; and Col. Houston, C. B. the Lieutenant Governor of the East India Company's Military Seminary, for the kind and handsome manner in which they have been pleased to recommend to the Hon. the Court of Directors the compilation of such a treatise.

For the matter contained in the following pages, he is indebted to a series of eminent engineers, both English and French; more especially to Col. Sir John Jones, Bart. C. B. from whose standard works he has quoted liberally; to Col. Paisley of the Royal Engineers; to Col. Napier; to Mr. Landmann's Work on Mines; also to Major Reid of the Royal Engineers; whose translation of two French pamphlets, one on the Defence of Fortresses, and another on the Defence of Villages, the compiler has taken the liberty to avail himself of; from being unable to procure these original document published by the Minister at War in Paris, in the year 1813 and 1814. The French authors whom he has consulted are Vauban, St. Paul, Cormontaingne, Bousmard, Duf ur; Guy de Vernon: Mandar, Baron Jomini, Villeneuve, &c.

The Atlas, in most cases, presents a mere outline of what the students should fill up carefully in detail and by scale, under the eye of their master; and instead of the beaten tract of plates that formerly made the chief part of instruction in our Military Schools, would not the ingenuity and knowledge of the pupils be more called into action by requiring the execution, not only of a regular course of plates, some in outline, some partially, and others wholly filled up in detail, but also by demanding from them (according to their respective progress, abilities, and deficiencies), various details of works, differing from each other? For no instructor, who has had numbers passing rapidly through his hands, can have failed to be grieved with the propensity that pupils have to copy from each other, to hang on each other's resources, and thus to cramp their energies. In the higher branches of the art, the pupil will assuredly be much benefited by having plans of existing fortresses to attack; to have to calculate all the engineer and artillery *material* necessary for their sieges; to give them various features of ground on which to construct advanced works, bridge heads, entrenche positions, &c; to defend and attack by mining in soils of a stiff and of a sandy nature; and by these and other means to call forth their theoretical knowledge at the same time that their skill in plan drawing is exercised.

The compiler is far from underrating the drawing of plans in all their beautiful detail, but he cannot refrain from remarking, that his own experience, both as a cadet and as a teacher, has taught him that the execution of plans should be grounded on a theoretical knowledge of the subject. The execution of any work in the field requires that it should be thoroughly understood by the directing officers, for which purpose, perfect plans must be prepared. To direct physical power, moral science is necessary: in the technical words of a modern writer,* "Physical science is the tool to *work with*, moral science is the drawing to *work by*," the tool is the soldiery; the drawing their officers.

Appendix No. 1. on the pressure of earth against revêtement walls, has been supplied by Samuel Parlour, Esq. one of the instructors in the mathematical department at the East India Company's Military Seminary: and the compiler is glad to have this opportunity of thanking Mr. Parlour for this valuable contribution.

On the subject of defilement, or the proper arrangement of works to neutralize the effects of commanding heights, the compiler has wandered out of the track followed by the most approved masters of the art; but he begs to remark that, in the seven years' experience he has had of teaching, he has never been able to convey to a class of thirty cadets the instructions laid down on this important head by St. Paul, Bousmard, Dufour, &c.; and, as the demands of the public service for officers has always deprived him of his classes when arrived at the most advanced portions of their study, he has been forced to adopt the mode of instruction on defilement, laid down at the end of this volume. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that he does not presume to dispute the accuracy and superiority of the directions of the eminent authors above named: but he conceives that the scientific intricacies of Bousmard on this head, are more calculated for officers after having passed from under their usual school courses: observation, indeed, extends, in a great degr[illegible] whole of this work; as it will be perceived experienced engineers, that many of [illegible] most delicate portions of the art ar[illegible]

It is impossible to divest any[illegible] things must have names, [illegible] these sometimes tend[illegible] the greatest mass o[illegible] definitions at [illegible] piler recom[illegible] be acc[illegible] ie

The measurements are given in toises, yards, feet, and inches: the toise, as six feet; and the yard, as half a toise or three feet. The toise is indeed a fraction more than two yards or six feet, but as it has been hitherto, generally treated as six feet, the compiler has thought it best to adhere to established custom.

ADDISCOMBE,
February 6th, 1833.

A few copies of the above excellent work, are now for sale at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO S at 20 Rs. per copy, including the Plates and illustrations, bound separately, and having been strongly recommended by Sir James Kempt, Master General of the Ordnance, Sir Alexander Dickson, Royal Artillery, Public Examiner at the H. E. India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, Professor Narrien, of the Rl. Military College, Sandhurst, and other distinguished officers as a first rate elementary treatise for young officers and especially for those in the general Staff, the work is offered to the particular attention of the Indian Army.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh arrival by the Ship *La France*, direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 8th February, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, COS CLARET.

THE undersigned expect daily to receive a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 8th Feb. 1834

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26 per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14 per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 8th February, 1834.

NOTICE.—MADAME BURUGORI has the honor to announce to the public in general, that she has removed from the House in Dean Street, in the Fort, to one situated at Mazagon near the Mount, lately occupied by Dr. Macleod, where she has for Sale on Commission, a variety of Ladies Dresses and Bonnets of the latest fashion in Paris, handsome new pattern silks, satins, crapes, waistbands, ribbands, blond lace, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Caps, Flowers, &c. &c. All of which have just arrived from France, and are of the most superior quality.

M. B. continues to make Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Riding Habits, &c. &c. &c., and, in offering her thanks for the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on her, trusts she will be favored with a continuation of it.

Bombay, 8th February, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A Few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Chapagne Brandy of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps) from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with very complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, Rupees 650.

All received direct from the makers.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from [illegible] 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
[illegible]t Bonds,..... 0 2 0
[illegible]..... 1 0 0
[illegible]. per set,..... 0 2 0
[illegible]ls,..... 0 2 0
[illegible] set,..... 0 2 0
[illegible]..... 1 0 0
[illegible]..... 5 0 0
[illegible]..... 2 0 0

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1834.

THE FIFTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

1	Prize	of		1,00,000
1	Do	of		50,000
1	Do	of		30,000
1	Do	of		20,000
1	Do	of		10,000
2	Do	of	5000	10,000
7	Do	of	2000	14,000
16	Do	of	1000	16,000
20	Do	of	500	10,000
25	Do	of	300	7,500
175	Do	of	200	35,000
750	Do	of	130	97,500

1000 Prizes.
3000 Blanks. Rupees 4,00,000

4000 Tickets.

Tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices. viz:—

Whole tickets at Rs. 105 0 0 each.
Half Do " 52 2 0 "
Quarter Do " 26 2 0 "
One eighth, do., " 13 2 0 "
Terms Cash.

Bombay, 8th Feb., 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FRAMJEE NOWROJEE GHEESTA, of Bombay, Parsee, hath contracted to sell all that Garden containing divers Trees, Batty fields and several Buildings, together with all the appurtenances to the same, adjoining and belonging, thereto formerly the property of MULNA FEROZE, situated in Naigaum, on the Island of Bombay; any person or persons having any claim or demand on the same by way of mortgage, claim, inheritance, or otherwise, is and are hereby requested to make the same known to J. P. LARKINS, Esq., attorney at law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, having such claim thereon, shall be precluded therefrom. Bombay this 7th day of February, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

પારશી ફરામરોજ નવરોજજી ગીશતાએ શ્રી નાએગાહુ મધ્યે ની પોતાની વાડી વગે મધ્યે બંગલો તથા તેને લગતુ બબર ચીખાંનુ તથા તબેલો તથા એની પછવાડેનાં ખેતર તથા એની શાંતે કુવાર કુપર ખજુરાં તથા બીજાં ઝાડો છે તે શાહે એ વાડી તથા કુવાર અશલ મુલાં પીરોજજીનો ફેલવાએલ છે તે શરવે અમલો જમીન તથા ઝાડપાંન શુધાં વેચાનુ આપવાનુ શાટાખત ઝીધુંછે એ મીલકત તથા વજકા કુપર કરેક લોક અથવા લોકો નો ગીરવી તથા વારશી તથા લેણાંનો કરેક પરકારનો દર દાવો કોએ તે આજથી મુદત દીન ૧૪ અંકે દીન ચઉદમો મીશતર લારજીનશવજીલને નોટીશ આપીને જાહેર કરે ને એ મુદત કુપરાંત જેકોઇ દર દાવો કરશે તે રદ બાતેલ થારો તા ૬ ફેબરીવારી શં ને ૧૮૩૪ મુમજ મધે ❀

TO be let—A commodious upper-roomed House, with Godowns in very good repair. It has very good accommodation for a dwelling House, or for an office, and is situated towards the Church Gate street, opposite Saint Thomas's Church, lately vacated by JOSHUA HOPWOOD Esq., Artist. For particulars apply to F. D. RAMOS, Bookbinder, opposite Saint Thomas's Church.

TO let—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES &CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleasant House called Camballa, situated on the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Thomas Carr.

Ditto, ditto, vacated by Capt. Jameson.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 8th February, 1834.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 35, in Meadow Street, recently vacated by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

[illegible]pply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

8th *February*, 1834.

[illegible]E at the Courier Office—A [illegible] SIGNALS, with a list of [illegible]sponding numbers in [illegible]ommercial Navy of [illegible]ose belonging

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, now daily expected, and will have immediate despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND Co.

8th *February*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,

THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched on the 25th instant.

This ship has a Poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 8th Feb., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE remarkably fast sailing Barque MARY CATHERINE, B. R. JONES, Burthen 391 tons, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will be despatched about 15th instant. Apply to GISBORNE, MENZIES AND CO.

Rampart Row. 8th February, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque EGYPTIAN, of 360 tons, W. LILBURN, Commander, will be dispatched about 18th instant. This Ship has excellent accommodatins for Passengers, Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship "MARY," of 350 Tons Register. MORTON, Commander, is daily expected from Liverpool and will have immediate despatch. Apply to McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 6th February, 1334.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th January, 1834.

No. 55.—Captain W. Jacob, ordnance assistant to the commandant of artillery, is appointed agent for the manufacture of gun powder, in succession to lieutenant colonel Stevenson, who vacates in consequence of his promotion.

Captain J. Sinclair, of the regiment of artillery, is appointed ordnance assistant to the commandant of artillery, in succession to captain Jacob.

No. 56.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to lieutenant D. Graham, of the 19th regiment native infantry, under date the 14th January 1833, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of twelve months, on the same account.

No. 57.—The following appointments are made:—

Commissariat department.

Sub-conductor Thomas Sloper to be conductor, *vice* Gomm pensioned.—Date of appointment.—21st Dec. 1833.

Acting sub-conductor Samuel Yates, to be sub-conductor, *vice* Sloper promoted.—Do. do. do.

No. 58.—The furlough to Europe, granted by general order under date the 1 th instant, No. 21 of 1834, to lieutenant J. Hobson, of the regiment of European infantry, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 59.—The following appointments are made:—

Regiment of artillery.

Second lieutenant E. Pottinger, to be quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, to the 2nd battalion, *vice* Fraser promoted.—Date of appointment, 24th Dec. 1833.

5th Regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant L. Brown, to be quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, *vice* Robertson transferred to the 25th regiment native infantry.—16th Jany, 1834.

Bombay Castle, 29th January, 1834.

No. 60.—Lieutenant colonel E. H. Bellasis, of the engineers, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs, and eventually to Europe.

No. 61.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay, to act as adjutant to the left wing of the 4th regiment native infantry, so long as it shall be seperated from head quarters.

Lieutenant J. P. Major, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 4th regiment native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant Lucas on sick certificate at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 30th January, 1834.

No. 62.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under date the 27th instant, to direct, that assistant surgeon Hockin be relieved from duty in the Indian navy.

Bombay Castle, 31st January, 1834.

No. 63.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following general order issued by the supreme government under date the 3rd instant, and to declare it applicable to this presidency:—

Fort William, 3rd January, 1834.

No. 4.—The Governor General in Council concurring in opinion which the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, that the appointment of majors to the command of corps to which they do not belong, is objectionable, has resolved that the practice shall be discontinued.

(signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1834.

No. 64.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation by his excellency sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B. and G. C. H. of the command of the army, from the date of sailing of the ship Victory, and to appoint major general sir James Stevenson Barns, K. C. B. to be commander of the forces from the same date.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February, 1834.

No. 65.—Lieutenant C. Hunter adjutant of the native veteran battalion, is [illegible]

the medical board, having furnished a medical certificate of the necessity for his proceeding to Europe, and having served upwards of three years as a member of the medical board, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 15th instant, on the regulated pension of £ 700 per annum.

No. 67.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

2nd lieutenants T. Gaisford, and C. Yorke, the former to act as interpreter, and the latter as quarter master to the golundauze battalion, from the date of lieutenant Cleather assuming charge of that battalion, until further orders.

No. 68.—Senioar ensign H. P. H. Hockin, is ranked from the 24th December 1833, and posted to the 6th regiment native infantry, *vice* Burt deceased.

No. 69.—Lieutenant R. Bartlet, deputy pay master northern division of the army, resumed charge of his duties at Deesa, on the 18th ultimo.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1834.

Mr. C. A. H. Tracy, acting assistant to the resident in Cutch, is permitted to visit the presidency, on sick certificate, from the 20th ultimo, the duties being conducted during his absence, and until the resident's return, by captain Roberts, commanding the irregular horse.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gvernor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th January, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, vizt:—

Mr. Thomas Tanner to be captain's clerk, *vice* Morin deceased: Mr. F. Bone, to be clerk to the superintendent of the Indian navy, *vice* Tanner.—Date of appointment, 27th January 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant sub-assistant surgeon R Spencer, an extension of his leave for a period of three months, on sick certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th January, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant T. Candy, employed under captain Molesworth, to proceed to Bombay and to be absent from his duty until the end of February, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle 5th Febuary, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. J. A. Forbes, of the civil service, to proceed to England on furlough, on sick certificate, on the furlough allowance of (£500) five hundred pounds per annum, for a period of three years.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th February, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Govind Narayan Shastree, the Hindoo law officer of the Ahmednuggur adawlut, to succeed to the situation of Hindoo law officer of the Poona adawlut, vacant by the death of Venkut Ram, which took place on the 26th of November last, and Govind Shastree Joonerkur to succeed Govind Narayan as the Hindoo law officer of the Ahmednuggur adawlut.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX—*Stc. to Govt,*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st January, 1834.

Mr. E. H. Baber, assistant to the collector at Rutnagherry, is allowed to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, with leave of absence, on sick certificate, for six months.

M. G. Malcolm, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to repair to the presidency, preparatory to his proceeding to the Neelgherry Hills, on sick certificate.

Mr. Townsend, sub-collector of Hooblee, is permitted to proceed into the districts, for the purpose of making the annual settlement,

Bombay Castle, 5th February, 1834.

Mr. P. Bacon, second assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for 10 days, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. R. C. Money, acting first astistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for seven (7) days, to proceed to Vingorla on urgent private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1834.

Mr J. H. Crawford, commercial resident to the northward, is allowed to remain at the Neelgherry Hills, for a further period of six months, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE VICEROY OF GOA.

[In publishing the following proclamation of the Governor of Goa we have been requested to state that the report published in the last Gazette of the Governor of Damaun having been burned in effigy at Goa, is without any foundation whatever. That His Excellency Don Juliao however has been recalled from his Government is perfectly true.—ED.]

(Translated from the Original Portuguese for the Bombay Gazette)

DOM MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO, Member of the Council of State of Her Most Faithful Majesty, Knight of the Orders of Christ, and the Conception, Viceroy and Captain General by land and sea, of the Portuguese Dominions in India &ca. &ca. &ca.

Having sought at all times to promote and aid, as far as was possible, the well being and happiness of the different people, who have at various periods and under various circumstances been confided to my conscientious government, and being firmly persuaded, that this happiness could not exist independently of public tranquillity founded on the faithful execution of the laws, the equal and prompt distribution of justice, the exact observance of military discipline, and finally respect and deference to the constituted authorities——I al[illegible] laboured for the fulfilment of [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

I came in 1827 to assume the reins of government in this settlement, where many of my Predecessors, and other estimable Portuguese, immortalized their names, and won illustrious titles for their descendants; ennobling, in the memory of their deeds, the fame of the glorious nation which had given them birth, [alas! how painful is not the idea of its present narrowed circumstances and fallen estate, in comparison with the unmeasured grandeur, the irresistible power, and the invincible forces which in those memorable times it possessed!] I entered then this country, or to speak more properly, I entered upon this theatre of ancient Portuguese heroism, on the 6th of October of the same year, under the happiest and most flattering auspices: it fell then to my happy lot to present it, amidst the delights of a solid peace, with the Constitutional Charter, attached to the Portuguese Monarchy, on the 26th April 1826, by His Imperial Majesty, the Duke of Braganza, Dom Pedro d'Alcantra, at that time our legitimate overeign.

I had the good fortune to see on the 18th of the same October, that precious code and provident support of Lusitainan happiness, sworn to, obeyed and acted up to in this settlement; all parties recognising, after the example of the mother Country, and under the same sacred oath, the indisputable rights of Her Majesty the most Faithful Queen, Dona Maria the Second, to the exalted Throne of the Great Alfonso the First andof other Most August Kings, our ancient and legitimate sovereigns.

Here, will not the happiness of the Portuguese people at that glorious epoch appear as complete as secure! Yet, in the beginning of that same year, an indiscreet and subversive party, forgetting the sanctity of tneir oaths, proclaimed in the kingdom and substituted therein an Absolute Government for the Representative Monarchy and Constitutional Regime, which the nation had joyfully embraced. This Regime, as proper to maintain the public tranquility, and framed so as to guarantee to each citizen, together with the security of his person and property, the greatest degree and sum of liberty, which in the eye of the law is compatible with human societies—could not serve their disorderly and ambitious views: moved therefore by these, and altogether violating the laws and the social compact of the monarchy, they succeeded in changing the Sovereign, perverting order, spreading the venom of discord, embroiling families amongst themselves, and citizens of all classes—and finally hurrying the nation to the brink of a precipice, plunging it in a chaos of confusion and disorder, capable of producing its total extinction from the Map of Nations. No honorable Portuguese could help being afflicted with horror at the consideration of so great a calamity! What then must have been my melancholy situation! I saw myself constrained to submit the peaceful people whom I had and whom I still have the honor to govern, to that heavy and arbitrary yoke from which they had been liberated at the commencement of my government. I temporised as far as was possible, looking forward to some favorable interposition of Providence, till in the end of 1829, after fourteen months of hopes as flattering as delusive, there arrived in this Port, on the 28th September, the *Princeza Real*, Sloop, bringing positive orders, and, among others, a notification from the Minister for Marine and the Colonies, dated the 4th of March of the same year, announcing that the whole kingdom and the Colonies, with the exception of the Castle of S. Joao Baptista in the Island of Terceira, were subject to the new government, which was justly dreaded.

In these difficult and lamentable circumstances what path ought to be followed!—I consulted my oppressed heart—I considered the small forces of the settlement, its geographical position, the silent indifference of the European Nation, which lords it over the country, and hedges us round with its neighbourhood*,—the spirit of intrigue and disorder which from November in the foregoing year, was observed in some subaltern point† of the same settlement, and finally I took the forced resolution to show myself obedient, in order to avoid the evils which in a contrary case must necessarily have been feared I in consequence changed the formula of Diplomas, and official documents, I ordered the outward demonstrations which were inevitable and the march of public affairs continued as before with the simple change of some few words. Order and public tranquility were preserved, and the citizens continued to live secure and undisturbed as must be manifest to all from their own experience.'

More than four years of suspense have been passed in deploring such bitter evils; mean time a few Portuguese Officers, animated with the love of their country, and with the high and daring valor, fidelity and honor, which will ever distinguish them meeting together in the aforenamed Castle in the Heroic Island of Terceira, resisted the perturbating faction, which had already begun to make its pernicious effects felt in that fine country. There other military men, and persons of all classes, faithful to their oaths, successively joined them; and at the price of immense sufferings and by the most gallant deeds of arms, animated by the August and Imperial presence of the unconquered Duke of Braganza, they passed over into the kingdom, where they took possession of and bravely defended as a place of arms the celebrated City of Oporto. Benevolent Providence crowned their toil with as many triumphs and victories as there were occasions to combat. The voice of reason and of justice, and the cause of Portuguese Liberty accompanied their victorious arms, and these reduced under the authority of the Legitimate and August Queen Donna Maria the Second, the whole kingdom of Al- the Province of Alemtejo, with many [illegible]

On the 24th day of July of the past year, a day which will be recorded with undying glory in the Portuguese annals, the most noble and ever loyal City of Lisbon, the illustrious Capital of the Lusitanian Monarchy, followed that heroic example. Having within view a gallant detachment of the Liberating Army, and being free from its inveterate oppressors, who adopted the course of abandoning it, it adopted the heroic and spontaneous resolution of declaring itself faithful to its oaths and obedient to the Most August Queen and to the Consitutional Charter, solemnly recognised and sworn to. On the 28th of the same month of July, His Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, arrived at the above named City of Lisbon as Regent of the kingdom, and immediately convoked the national Cortez: France recognised on the 15th of August last the legitimate and sovereign authority of her Majesty Donna Maria the Second as Queen of Portugal; and the King of England, declared in Parliament on the 29th of the same August, that he had renewed his diplomatic relations with Portugal, and accredited a Minister to the Court of the same August Queen.

These are the public and founded notices which up to yesterday have been joyfully received: at the sight of these, what doubt can any good Portuguese have in declaring himself? I, at all events, in the certainty that I direct the destinies of well intentioned and faithful people, of an honorable and noble portion of the Portuguese People, cannot refrain from conducting it along with me in the path which gives glory and triumph to our country's cause.

I DO THEREFORE DECLARE, in fulfilment of my purest and most sacred oaths, that I RECOGNISE, AND HEREBY CONSTIUTE MYSELF OBEDIENT AND FAITHFUL TO THE LEGITIMATE QUEEN, DONA MARIA THE SECOND, as the August Sovereign of Portugal and its Dominions, AND TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER OF THE MONARCHY. All classes of the inhabitants of this settlement, should do the same. I command them to do so as their Chief, and as a Portuguese truly devoted to the interests of the said settlement. This is to be made public by all possible means.

D. MANOEL DE PORTUGALE CASTRO.

Palace of Government at Pangim,
10th January, 1834.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The committee appointed to procure Sir John Malcolm's statue, have much pleasure in publishing for the information of the Subscribers the following letter to their address from Colonel Pasley of the Royal Engineers, by whom principally the preparation of the statue has been superintended.

To Colonel Goodfellow Commanding Engineers,
The Reverend Archdeacon Thos. Carr, B. A.,
Lieut Colonel Frederick, Commissary General,
James Sutherland, Esq. Member of Council,
Charles Norris, Esq., Chief Secretary,
Lieut. Col. D. Barr, Military Auditor General,
Captain Cogan, Assist. Supt. Indian Navy,
Major Dickinson Engineers.

GENTLEMEN,—You will ere this have heard the melancholy news of the death of Sir John Malcolm. He literally fell a sacrifice to his zeal for the public service, and for the good of India. Scarcely recovered from an attack of Influenza, which disorder had been very prevalent, and was attended with almost the entire prostration of the Physical powers of those who suffered by it, he went to the India House and made a speech of two hours to the court of proprietors on the India question, and he had before been publishing a book on the same subject, which although partly a compilation from former writings of his, was not accomplished without great exertion. He had a paralytic stroke soon after, but after a week there seemed every prospect of his recovering, so far as to enjoy the society of his Friends, and all his faculties, but not the full or vigorous use of his limbs as before, and we were all pleased with this expectation, when, unfortunately, having caught a severe cold by exposure to a hot sun and cold wind in his carriage, a relapse took place, which terminated fatally, to the extreme regret of all who knew him, and of the public, for no man was more esteemed and beloved as well as admired and respected. But I need not dwell upon his character to you.

The day after his funeral some friends of his memory agreed in opinion, that it would be proper to erect some memorial in his honour in St. Paul's or Westminster abbey. The first formal meeting on this subject was held at Mr. Telford's 2, Abbington Street, on the 15th of June, Lord Clive being in the chair, where it was resolved to proceed; and a second meeting was held at Lord Clive's house in Hill Street, on the 1st instant. In the mean time, it had been agreed, that Mr. Chantrey should be applied to, to erect a statue in Westminster Abbey, which should be the facsimile of the one now executing for Bombay which he undertook to do for £2,000; being a smaller sum than you are to pay, because he has the Plaster Model statue finished, which takes up a great deal of time, and consequently expense.

Nothing could be more gratifying to the friends of Sir John, than this second meeting. No speeches were made. The Company were too fully impressed with the highest sense of the merit, services, and private worth of the deceased to require any oratory to set them forth. The resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously and more than £1600, were subscribed in the room. I have since heard from Lieut. Colonel Barnwall, who is Secretary to the committee for carrying this measure into effect, that only about fifty pounds are wanting to complete it. Hence, it will be unnecessary even to advertise it in the Newspapers to collect subscriptions, which we had at first proposed to do, for the whole sum will be collected merely by the Gentlemen, who attended the meeting applying to their friends personally or by letter.

The men of Eskdale, Sir John Malcolm's native country, have an idea of erecting some memorial, such as an obelisk to his memory, instead of joining in the Westminster Abbey subscription. I ought to mention that on the Scottish Border of which Sir John is a native, they reckon country by Dales or River valleys not by Counties as in England: I hope this obelisk will proceed.

In respect to the Bombay Statue, I regret to say, that it is not so advanced, as we could have wished, and the Sculptor is behind his time. He hopes to finish it in about 18 months. Sir John himself was partly the cause of the delay, being so much immersed [illegible] could not give time to attend [illegible]ng likeness. I think the facsimile of it will be the finest monument in Westminster Abbey. It is to be placed alongside of a similar statue of Canning, and nearly opposite to the monument of the great Lord Chatham.

I cannot conclude this letter without returning you most sincere thanks in the name of Sir John's friends in this Country, for having ordered his full length statue, without which the statue for Westminster Abbey, could not have been executed, and there would have been no likeness or memorial of the person, of that great and good man, excepting that which a Picture affords, which is much inferior to a full length statue.

The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Lieut. Colonel Barnwall of the Bombay service, Sir John Lubbock and myself have been named members of the Committee for conducting the Westminster Abbey monument, and Lord Clive has been appointed the President The two first mentioned Gentlemen, Elphinstone and Barnwall were amongst the prime movers, who set the thing on foot, and nothing could exceed their zeal, which was met by the most cordial support from the subscribers.

I have, &c.
C. W. PASLEY, *Col. R. Engrs.*

Chatham, the 16th July 1833.

P. S. We, the Committee in England appointed by you, are of opinion, that the £300 remitted by you, over and above (£2,500.) the sum to be paid to the sculptor, may all be wanted for the expenses of the Transport of the statue to Bombay, and its erection there. We will therefore, if any surplus should remain in our hands, remit the same to you, after the statue shall be packed and embarked.

C. W. P.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL

Vessel's names	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Lady Nugent...	16 h inst.	London.....	Cape.
Severn	1st March....	Falmouth...	Direct.
Annandale.....	9th inst.	Liverpool...	St. Helena.
Mary Catharine.	About 15th do.	Ditto.....	Dit o.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	130	141
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st classy.....	11	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd class.....	19	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class.....	16	
Second five per cent. Loan.....	110	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....	107	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.	102	
Bills on London 6 months sight.....	1 1 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100.....	228	
Sovereigns each.....	11 6	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—8th FEBRUARY, 1834.

	Morn.	Even.
Saturday.....	10 42	11 15
Sunday.....	11 33	11 51
Monday.....	11 56	0 02
Tuesday	0 19	0 37
Wednesday.....	0 54	1 14
Thursday	1 32	1 52
Friday	2 13	2 35

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surg. Robson, Vaccinator, from Rutnagherry.

Ensign Campbell, 50th M. N. I. from Callicut.

Ensign R. N. Meade, 12th Regt. N. I. from Mahabuleshwar.

Major G. J. Hamilton, 21st Regt. from Poona.

Ensign Steel. 19th M. N. I. from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.

Major Lester, Artillery, to Europe.

Surg. Alex. Duncan, Nat. Vetn. Battn. to Dapoolie.

Capt. Elder, B. E. Regt. to Poona.

Assist. Surg. Robson, Vaccinator, to Salsette.

2d Lieut. C. Walter, Engineers, to Seroor.

Ensign W. H. Godfrey, 17th Regt. N. I. to Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Bombay, on the 2d inst., the wife of Mr. Boswell, of a daughter.

DEATHS,

At Bombay, on the 7th inst. Catherine, the infant daughter of Mr. A. B. Boswell, aged 5 days.

At Rutnagherry, on the night of the 29th January, of Jungle fever, Helen Anna Bella Catherine, daughter of Major James Keith, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, aged 4 years and 3 months; and on the following forenoon, of the same disease, and at the same place, James Dunlop, only son of Major Keith, aged one year and eleven months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3d. Ship George Crattenden, Saboo bin Tyab, Nacquedah, from Penang. Left Cochin 1st Jan.

—6th.—Barque Ann, J. M. Budwell, Master, from Calcutta, 2d. Madras, 18th Dec. Colombo 11th, and Allepie, 16th January.

—7th.—Portuguese Ship Duke de Beza, P. C. S. Farao, Master, from Damaun, (anchored outside the harbour) 5th Feb. 1834. Bound for Goa and Mozambique.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 3d. Brig Robert Quayle, Adam Bleasdale, Master, to Colombo.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,—Egyptian, Lady Nugent, Clarence, Severn, and Annandale,

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Mary Catherine, Fort William, Isabella, Maria Mudath, Aun, and George Cruttenden.

FRENCH.—La Nymphe and La Zulema.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza.

H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline, Arab Ship Nazereth.

VESSELS LOADING.

Hydroos, for Bengal, and Severn for Falmouth.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 8th. FEBRUARY, 1834.

The arrival of the *Hindostan* at Mad[illegible] England the 6th of October adds [illegible] news from home. By this vessel [illegible] London papers up to the 26th [illegible] but the Editor of the *Ma*[illegible] is in possession of se[illegible] near to contain

fiture in the attack on Lisbon on the 14th of September. His cause therefore must now be considered as utterly hopeless, and seems to be regarded so by Marshal Bourmont who has resigned the command of his army, and has been followed in this step by the French Officers that accompanied him. The late communications between the Marshal and Lord William Russell appear to have related principally to his retirement from Portugal. He was anxious, it seems, after the defeat of all his plans, to secure a passage for himself and staff to England in a British ship of war; but finally determined to retire into Spain. Of the movements of Don Miguel nothing certain was known by the last accounts except that his army had fallen back some miles from the capital, and had been placed under the command of a Col. Macdonald.

The only other event of interest communicated in the *Madras Herald*, is the death of Rammohun Roy, on the 27th of September, of bilious fever. His health is stated to have been suffering ever since his arrival in England. The papers do not mention how his remains were to be disposed of, but the question must have been a difficult one to settle; as in case they receive the usual rites of sepulchre at home it may be presumed his relatives, and caste especially, would feel much scandalized by the circumstance; while to send them out here, preserved like the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, would not probably be much more to their taste.

We have been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from an officer on board the H. C. Brig *Palinurus*, from which it will be seen that that vessel was about to proceed under the orders of this Government to survey the Island of Socotra, and report on the practicability of its being made into a coal depôt.

"Captain Haines on the 18th Dec. received his orders by the *Coote* for the survey of Socotra and is about to proceed to a town called Kesheen on the Arabian coast, the Shaik or Sultan of which is the hereditary Sovereign of that island, with a view to get a firman, or some person deputed by the Shaik, to give effect and facility to his survey. It is therefore probable under such judicious arrangements that the ambassador and surveyor from Bengal will have but a limited field for his joint functions. Captain Haines then intends to pay Socotra another visit after the S. W. Monsoon has set in with its full force, in order that he may report practically on the places he selects as coal depots."

"On the 23d. of Nov. last two of our boats had a narrow escape from being captured by a pirate. On the morning of Tuesday about two hours before daylight, Captain Haines with a Lieutenant and Midshipman left the *Palinurus* to survey a Bay between Ras Kesheen, and Ras Guzerat, in the launch and cutter. Having been absent from the ship about an hour, and distant about four miles, they observed a Buggalow full of men standing down on them. They passed each other nearly within hail, when the Buggalow wore round and fired on the cutter, which was the sternmost boat; providentially the boats were well armed, and immediately returned the fire; at the same time they made the best of their way in shore, keeping up a running fight until daylight, with a view to decoy the pirate under the inshore broadside of the Brig. When the day dawned, they found themselves within the range of the guns of the *Palinurus*, and on a signal being made by Captain Haines to the Brig she instantly fired on the Buggalow; when the pirates finding themselves in such a predicament, and without the chance of escape, bilged their vessel in the breakers on the beach, and fled to the shore."

Business, towards the close of the last session of Parliament, appears to have been despatched with so much haste that many bills of the utmost importance have passed through both Houses without receiving any thing like the attention their importance demanded, or becoming sufficiently well known to the public. In noticing and explaining the provisions of some of these, since the close of the session, the *Times* newspaper gives an account of one which appears likely to have considerable influence on the judicial institutions of this country, as well as of the British colonies generally. It is entitled "A bill to secure the better administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council." Hitherto this Council, as is well known, has been a Court of Appeal from the whole empire, and in some cases has performed its functions in this respect with advantage; but generally speaking, has exerted any thing but an efficient and wholesome check upon the legal authorities out here, references to it having almost always been attended with a delay of several years, as in the case of the Deccan Prize money, and in the appeal against the executors of Narroba Govind Outia on the part of the Company. It appears also that there are cases now before it of 40 years standing which still remain undecided; and that the expense attending proceedings in it, from delay and other causes, has been so great that it had latterly fallen into almost total disuse as far as India is concerned. To remedy these defects and improve it as a court of Justice, several alterations have been made by the new Bill, Among others, a committee has been formed of its members called the "Judicial Committee" for the express purpose of hearing appeals; and in future instead of legal questions of the most intricate nature being decided, as heretofore, at the board by persons unacquainted with [illegible] in many cases have not hear[illegible] even by which they were [illegible] be referred exclusively [illegible] is to consist at all ti[illegible] principal legal [illegible] to have all [illegible] and p[illegible] W[illegible]

quence of the suggestions of Sir Alexander Johnston, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, who, with a retired Indian Judge, not named, has lately been sworn into the Privy Council, and it is understood, together with the latter, will receive one of the new appointments.

CALCUTTA.

THE BANKING AND AGENCY OF CALCUTTA.

Certain it is that lacks and lacks have been expended in fighting and in contravention of the laws, the expense of which has constituted a large portion of that excess of disbursement beyond what economy would have required. On their outlay no judicious controul has been exercised; they advanced as the most ignorant or the most extravagant of their protegées demanded, and waited quietly at their desks till the return produce came in, never thinking for a moment that the article on which they advanced 30 lacks might have been obtained for twenty, and hence themselves 10 lacks the richer per annum.

Of commercial accounts a still more lamentable result appears. Here you would suppose merchants and agents were more at home, but here we find no less than 35 per cent. loss. Nor can it be considered surprising to those who have regarded the reckless advances that have been made to aid the wildest fantasies of speculation. Here the same species of favouritism has prevailed, and parties the most incompetent from age or experience have been thrust forward in charge of vast funds to float upon the waters and return at leisure. And is this to be regarded as singular? Their patrons were the protegèes of some ex-member of the house to which he then belonged. He might be a Colonel, a Major, a Civil Servant, or a Doctor, but certainly he was no merchant. It may with justice be so said, so rare has been the occurrence; so utterly has the rule been disregarded of having practical men in the direction of those establishments. Can any instance be adduced of an able and efficient clerk who had passed a series of years in any one house, after a previous initiation at home, being introduced into any one of these large houses as members? One or two exceptions, if they are found, will not overturn the rule. Now I am not one of those who are too apt to say, why he is a military man, and what should he know of naval affairs; that another is a parson, and what should he know of physic; that a third is a lawyer, and what should he know of the movements of an army; for I admit a superior intelligence in some men which supercedes ordinary rules, and arrives almost instinctively, at what, by study only, others can obtain. But I must say as a general principle it cannot be admitted, and that men to be skilful in any branch must devote their whole time and attention to it, and that hence the bringing of such men into mercantile houses, to the exclusion of their experienced clerks, has been one of the causes of their not discovering at an early day the position they were in before the evil day pressed the fact upon them. It is really ridiculous that Mr. A. after studying the Company's regulations for 20 years, should constitute himself a merchant in Calcutta and decide whether an adventure will be most advantageous to Kamschatka or California, or that Colonel B. or Doctor C. should decide upon matters altogether irrelevant to their habits and studies. Yet under such influences have capital of India, the savings of the civil, military, commercial, and all classes of men been bandied about to all parts of the world. It is not here maintained that all their mercantile speculations were failures: out of the number that have had existence some must have been successful, but the majority have brought ruin upon the supporters or furnishers of the capital (for, as we shall presently see, all was done on credit,) which the judgment of solid commercial men would, in some instances, have mitigated, and in others avoided altogether.

Having noticed what appears to me the fundamental causes that have brought on the present crisis, we may now notice those of greater or less weight that have within these last 15 or 20 years accelerated their ruin. In the times of general affluence and successful warfare, it may be said up to the time of Hastings, the interest on public securities and on private deposits ran nearly the same. The high state of public credit at the close of that nobleman's administration enabled him to diminish the high rate of interest on public loans. The houses should have done the same with regard to deposits, but theirs, alas! was not a palmy state; they had already by incautious expenditure abridged their means; their superabundant funds were exhausted, and they did not dare to venture upon the bold measure of telling their constituents that their future interest would be reduced to 5 per cent. as the house of Forbes and Co. did at Bombay. The withdrawal of their deposits would have accomplished their ruin; which has only been deferred by struggling to the last gasp. Here we [illegible] at another great fact, that all these establishments were brought into existence upon it. The [illegible] they retired from India withdrew the [illegible] their capital. Subsequent mem[illegible]efits as they retired. What, [illegible]hing but the deposits of [illegible], we consider that 70 [illegible]ssibly 120 lacks. [illegible]ercantile, and [illegible]hey have It [illegible] compared to the enormous investments in property, utterly inconvertible into cash in times of need. Such are the advances to the civil and military, indigo factories, houses and buildings, sundries, &c., forming two thirds of their assets and sometimes was no doubt caused by the disparity between private and public interest. This may be called a political cause. I should rather call it a private one, their necessities not permitting them to reduce their interest in a ratio with that of the Government, as the Bombay house alluded to did, for fear of its causing a withdrawal of deposits which they could not bear. At home the approximation of public and private interest enables the prudent banker, agent, or merchant, to place a large portion of his funds in the former, as a nest egg, without any considerable loss, But Calcutta of late years has had no such advantage arising from this disparity of interest, hence investment in untangible property. It was natural that some antidote should have been adopted. The most obvious was that of receiving deposites only upon terms o three, four, or five years. Yet in no case does it appear to have been successfully adopted as a system. They dreaded pushing the only experiment that could savethem eventually from the fear of immediate consequences. They struggled on from mortgage to mortgage, increasing discredit, accelerating the result we now have before us.

The fluctuation of exchanges, the abundance or scarcity of bullion, the local and particular effects of war, and other points, I have not noticed—not that they are unimportant, but that other causes of a more direct nature and of long standing have brought about events, which those of the present day have nothing to do with. The seeds of the present dissolution of agency houses were sown in former years, and so cramped their means in subsequent ones that they were were unable to accommodate themselves to the fluctuations and exigencies of the times. Banking propped some for a time, but eventually recoiled upon them and gave impetus to their ruin. The support of Government protracted their existence; that withheld, they sunk under the accumulated weight of years of bad management and of embarassments transmitted from each ex-partner to his successor, leaving to the last survivors the ruins that each (perhaps unwittingly) in his turn had prepared.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 23.

N. D.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES,— 26 *September.*

We observe by a Parliamentary return, which we publish in another column, that the Bank issues have materially increased since the same period of last year. The difference between the amount of Bank-notes in circulation on the 11th of August, 1832, and on the 10th of August in the present year, is nearly 2,000,000*l.*, the former being 18,360,890*l.*, and the latter 20,329,220*l.* This rise is not a little suspicious, when we consider the proportion which it bears to the amount of the whole circulation, and calculate the effect which even a small increase of currency never fails to produce on prices and pecuniary engagements. The issues of the Bank of England at the present moment are nearly as high as they were in August, 1824, at the very fever-heat of bubble speculation, and a good deal higher than in the February of that year. We say this without including the issues of the branch banks, which did not exist in 1824, and will add considerably to the difference between the two periods.

It would be absurd to endeavour to excite alarm without a more ample consideration of the subject than we have as yet bestowed upon it, and without more ample information than we at present possess; but if the rise has still continued for the last five weeks from the 17th of August, to which the Parliamentary return is limited, we would warn both the Directors and the public of their danger. It is not enough for the former to say that if our circulation has increased, the gold in our coffers has increased in proportion. They may have as much bullion in their cellars as equals a third of their liabilities, and still there may be danger of too full a currency.

In adverting to the state of the currency in 1824, we are afraid that we observe other symptoms of resemblance between that period and the present, beside the amount of notes in circulation is sufficient to warrant suspicion and to justify caution. The mania for schemes is nearly as great now as the mania for mining and other unprofitable mercantile undertakings was then, and we feel pretty sure that if the loan-contracting South Americans had not cheated us then, they might cheat us now. We want only 1*l.* notes to give "speculation wings to fly," or rather to form a balloon to carry us aloft, beyond the view of our more sober interests, in order to be as giddy as we were for the 18 months which intervened between January, 1824, and August, 1825. Happily the plate is broken, and the engraver discharged, who supplied so ruinous and pernicious an article to our 'Change-alley aeronauts.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.—*Domestic.*—A deranged Welshman, named EVANS, had been seeking out Mr. STANLEY and the Duke of RICHMOND, with intentions that might be surmised as not very friendly from his having endeavoured to force himself into the room where the former was seated at an Agricultural dinner on Mr. Lucas's Repository at Liverpool, and on being resisted, pulling out a loaded horse-pistol and two knives. When carried [illegible]fore a Magistrate, he stated that his only object [illegible] deliver a letter to Mr. Stanley, as Colonial [illegible] touching a claim of one hundred thou[illegible] left to him by his late father. He [illegible] *to bail.*

[illegible]*tic.*—A meeting of the in[illegible] the subject of the As[illegible]ion: "That this [illegible] association

OCTOBER 3.—*Foreign.*—(Our private Correspondence enters amply into the interesting details received this day, and we therefore give it here.

The few days which have elapsed since my last have not been fertile in intelligence, at least as far as variety goes, but the news from Portugal re-received yesterday and this morning is important.

The reports which prevailed until yesterday were various and contradictory. The Orestes had arrived at Falmouth from Oporto which she left on the 18th, but she brought no papers. Next day a vessel brought some reports from Lisbon respecting an attack made by the Miguelites on the 14th, but the accounts given of this affair were very uncertain and questionable. However, yesterday morning an express from Falmouth announced the arrival there of the African, one of the Steamers belonging to our Government. The African sailed on the 25th, and by her we received detailed intelligence from the 18th to that date. She had outsailed the Royalist by which we ought to have previously received the intelligence from the 12th to the 18th. This will account for the deficiency of any particulars relative to the affair of the 14th, which appears to have been a very partial affair, and to other intermediate events; but it is not improbable that I may have to announce the arrival of the Royalist before I close this letter.

The important intelligence to which I have alluded and which throws all the rest into the shade is the resignation of Bourmont and the principal French Officers. The cause and the circumstances of this resignation are unknown, for it appears that the notification of it in Lisbon had taken place just before the *African* sailed. It is not mentioned in the Lisbon Papers to the 24th; the fact however is not doubted. The bad conduct of the Miguelite troops on the 14th, is said to have given great disatisfaction to Bourmont. Gomes, one of the principal Portuguese Generals, ordered his troops to retire when the French Commander wished them to advance; and it is said that none of the Miguelite corps could be prevailed upon to attack in columns. Bourmont insisted upon the trial of Gomes by a Court Martial, which it is said took place; but of the results the reports are different. After the 14th the beseiged troops withdrew several leagues from Lisbon, and what the further plan of Don Miguel may be, does not yet appear. On the 28d the young Queen landed and the day was one of public rejoicing. Her presence cannot fail to have produced some effect, though the extent of the enthusiasm which her arrival, is said, in the Lisbon letters, to have produced, may be doubted. Some communication it appears took place between the French Generals and Lord William Russel at the time of the resignation. They wished at first to come to England on board of some of our Ships of war, or Steamers. However they at last resolved to go into Spain.

OCT. 4.—*Domestic.*—In the daily Papers are found some curious accounts of associations against rates and taxes, and in particular against the assessed taxes.—These associations are spreading all over the country and cannot fail greatly to embarrass ministers, if they enforce the law, as they must do, in diminishing the little popularity which yet remains to them. There is an organized resistance in many parishes, and Brokers refuse to sell goods when seized for arrears.—*English Paper.*

TRADE WITH CHINA.

India Board, Sept. 12.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with my promise, I have now the honour to transmit to you a series of replies to the queries which you put to me relative to the opening of the China trade, together with some additional information, which, I trust, will be satisfactory to the merchants on whose behalf you applied.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

To James Ewing, Esq. M. P. CHARLES GRANT.

QUERIES.	REPLIES.
At what time British ships will be allowed to clear and sail for Canton?	Not till after April 22, 1834.
At what time teas will be permitted to be landed, warehoused, and sold, by the private trade, in this country?	Any time after April, 1834," from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places eastward of the same to the Straits of Magellan, and not from any other place."
How is the stock of teas belonging to the East India Company, and supposed to be equal to about 2½ years' consumption, to be realized? Are any restraints likely to be imposed on the mode in which the teas are to be brought to market, so as to prevent an unnecessary glut, and consequent depression of price? Is any arrangement in contemplation for an assumption of the stock by Government?	By sales under the superintendence of the Company and Board of Control; which sales must be regulated according to the discretion of the Court and Board, with a view as well to the advantage of the Indian revenues as to that of the British public and the free trader.
Has any resolution now been formed, or, if not, can any information be afforded, as to the probability of the mode in which the duties on teas are to be chargeable?	The act of Parliament, fixing rates on certain different classes of teas, varying from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per lb., has passed.
Is the silk raised in Bengal by the Company to be sold in Calcutta, or how is it to be disposed of? and under what regulations as to time, &c., is the transition of the Company's silk factories to private parties to take place?	The silk to be sold in Calcutta, if possible: the filatures to be disposed of as speedily as practicable; the particulars of the arrangement to be managed by the Indian Government.
Is the Company to cease after the 30th of April, 1834, to act as warehousemen and salesmen, and what is to be done with the warehouses?	The Company will continue so to act till their commercial concerns are wound up—private merchants to avail themselves of this arrangement as at

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 18.

Within the last week there has been current in this city a rumour, founded on the authority of letters received from Odessa, of the cession having been effected by secret article in the late treaty between Turkey and Russia of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, in full possession and sovereignty to the latter power. As nothing positive is known of the treaty, and as the cession of those provinces is likely to cause very great discontent among the inhabitants of the capital, who regard them as the granaries and feeding-ground for the supply of Constantinople, there is much mystery observed on the point. Persons, however, well-effected towards Turkey, wish to believe it, on the ground that the conditions are favourable: those conditions are, that Russia was to cancel all the debt due to her, and, in addition, to give a considerable sum of money to assist the Turkish Government in its present difficulties. Other politicians maintain that Russia having now those provinces in military possession as a pledge for the payment of sums which Turkey can never advance, is too crafty to excite the jealousy of the other Powers by assuming the sovereignty at this moment. The Turkish Minister—even Achmet Pacha himself, who has been named Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, to thank Nicholas for his late timely interposition—deny the fact of the cession; but it is evident that the report has been got up to accustom the world to view it as fast approaching. It is remarkable that the influence of Russia with the Sultan is said to be on the wane, while it is suspected that Achmet Pacha does not wish to go to the Court from which he has received such large sums. Raised from the lowest rank of a porter, in order to gratify the most degrading passions of his master, and ycleped Secretary, although he knows little of writing, this minion sold himself to the highest bidder, but he is afraid to leave the city lest his favour should be lost. As Sultan Mahmoud shows not much gratitude to Russia, whose friendship he must fear as much as its enmity, it is therefore said that the Russian influence loses ground, but it requires only a slight shock of adverse fortune to renew it more forcibly than ever. The treaty, which was called "offensive and defensive," is now said to be merely defensive, and for a duration of 10 years,

In the mean time, great intrigues prevail in this Court, where there are now, as of old, two springs of government—one rising from the Divan or Council of Ministers, and the other from the favourites of the Seraglio. The old Seraskier Pacha, who has been 40 years in power, and who has contrived to escape from every revolution intact and in advanced rank and who is now Governor of the capital, is opposed to the favourites, and, as some say, to Russia. A change in the Ministry is spoken of, but such a measure in this country, where, to use the expression of a keen observer, "every thing is going to the devil" can produce but little good. In order to obviate the objections of the people towards Russian influence it is rumoured that Greek Princes have been named to govern Wallachia and Moldavia, but of this statement one hears no confirmation. There is also much talk of the discovery of a vast conspiracy against the Sultan and his system, and of the number of persons implicated therein who have been strangled but it is impossible to arrive at the truth. A gentleman, on whose word reliance may be placed, told me he saw some of the bodies floating in the Bosphorus. They were stated to have been chiefly officers, who had placed themselves at the head of the discontented soldiers, many of whom are eager to adopt the plans of the Janissaries, and by firing the wealthy part of the city to gather plunder, and also to bring about a revolution by the removal of the Sultan. The new coinage has appeared in a small quantity, the soldiers having received some of their pay in it. The pay of the common men, which lately consisted of about 4*s.* a-month exclusive of rations, has been reduced one-fourth, and this reduction has increased their dissatisfaction. Threatening notices have been posted up in several places and fires are expected.

The latest news from the British and French fleets states that a great portion of them had gone for a time to Vourla, near Smyrna, while the remainder were cruising in the Archipelago. It is asserted that the whole of the British squadron is to assemble on the 24th in the bay of Salamis, were final instructions are expected as to the course the Admiral is to adopt for the winter. It is said by the Turkish agents that the conduct of Mehemet Ali has awakened the suspicions of Europe, and that those squadrons will not leave the Levant and its neighbourhood until the fullest explanation be given of his intentions. His fleet returned on the 21st ultimo, from Tarsus to Alexandria, bringing back 8,000 men of the army of Syria, who were immediately sent to Cairo, in order to put down some commotions among the Hedgias. On the 27th Mehemet Ali embarked for Candia, where his presence for five or six weeks is likely to put down the rebellious disturbances. He was accompanied by Colonel Campbell in the British corvette Champion, on board of which Mehemet Ali went to his own men-of-war on embarking, and from which he then received a salute of 21 guns The Egyptian fleet, consisting of four ships of the line, four frigates, and a great number of small vessels, accompanied him; his suit of cooks and other servants is very numerous, and it is thought, from the quantity of provisions, &c. that he intends to entertain the British and French Admirals. The rendezvous of the vessels is stated to have been appointed by Mehemet Ali in the harbour of Suda. He is represented as having the intention of establishing an arsenal in the Island of Candia, which from its position, must become of the greatest utility to his ships in all future movements on this portion of Turkey. He continues to increase his naval force in an extraordinary degree. A new ship of the line (the eighth in commission) has been just launched, and immediate arrangements made for constructing another

his residence in that country, and that palaces are to be built for his use.

The Polish General Debinski has entered the service of Mehemet Ali, and will receive a salary of 20,000 dollars, for organizing the army.

An agent of the Sultan, the ex-Defterdar (Treasurer) Femy Effendi, arrived last month at Alexandria, on board a Turkish corvette, which was placed, like other ships coming from Constantinople and infected places, in quarantine, on the termination of which he was to proceed to Candia. His mission is represented as of importance.

Among the rumours now in circulation is one relative to the speedy coming to this city of young Rothschild, from Vienna, who is, according to report, to be charged with a financial measure for the advantage of Turkey—that is, with the contracting a loan to the amount of 3,000,000 ducats.

Another rumour states that Mehemet Ali has applied to the Port for the government of the provinces lying between the frontiers of Syria and the river Phaz, where the Russian confines at present are fixed. His object in this demand is stated to be, that it is necessary for an active army to oppose the advance of that grasping Power, and to prevent its further encroachments on the shores of the Black Sea. It would be useful to the commerce of all nations, and of the British and French in particular, to prevent the ports of Trebizonde and of the Turkish districts on the Black Sea, from which Persia and other Asiatic countries are supplied with European manufactures, from becoming the property of the Autocrat, who would thereby become the dictator of the centre of that quarter of the world. The present appearance of Russia is like the tiger in his lair—none who know his nature can dare to trust him, especially when one hears of the magnanimity and generosity of the Czar, all of which good qualities are shown, according to the Russian supporters, in his not having already strangled and devoured the remains of Turkey.—*Times, Sept.* 17.

PRESENT STATE OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

The beautiful French West India colonies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, during the last three years have been suffering under great commercial distress and political excitement, arising from causes very different from those which have affected our own colonies, but which have produced effects, perhaps, still more lamentable and injurious, in asmuch as they are less susceptible of speedy correction or improvement. The commercial distress was brought about by the crisis and severe panic of the French revolution in 1830, suddenly interrupting a bad system of forcing business adopted by the French Government, with the treble view of augmenting France's naval resources and power, encouraging the commerce of the mother country, and advancing the prosperity of the colonies themselves. To attain these objects, France has acted upon the anti-free-trade system—that is, she has endeavoured to promote the prosperity of her "ships, colonies, and commerce," by giving them exclusive privileges and large bounties. Her colonies (of which she has but four—Martinique, Guadaloupe, Cayenne and Bourbon) have had the entire monopoly of the French sugar market, at prices at least from 50 to 80 per cent. higher than any other in the world, and being herself a consumer of but two-thirds* of their produce, these prices have been forced and so long enjoyed, in consequence of the bounty given on the exportation of refined sugar, so considerable, so enormous it may be said, that of late years it has been equal to a fourth of the whole customs revenue of France, and what is as bad, the perpetual high price has prevented that increased consumption which might have been reasonably expected on reverting to peace. In the French colonies there have been prohibitory duties on every article of foreign produce or manufacture, except on American lumber, scantling, &c. necessary for building, (American flour is admitted only from a French port across the Atlantic,) and, on the other hand, all possible advantages have been given to their own; for instance, to encourage the French fisheries a bounty 3s. per quintal on fish is given on its importation into the islands; American and English fish are subject to duty. But what are the consequences of this system? In the first place, the quality of the sugar generally made in Martinique is very coarse and bad, and would not be saleable in an English market; no improvements have been introduced in their sugar houses, as in the neighbouring colonies, in all Martinique there are not six sets of copper boilers, nor three sets of clarifiers: improvements now indispensable in Antigua (the result of competition and constant intercourse with scientific men) the planters of Martinique know not how to use. It is the want of that frequent communication with other countries and colonies which a free trade would create, that has been the cause of their remaining so long ignorant of the great modern improvements in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar. Smuggling also has been carried on to a great extent, and even now English hoes and matches, cotton, linen, crockery, and cutlery, find their way into the island in spite of an expensive preventive service. The French colonies are now exposed to something like a competition with the Spanish and the English, and it may be judged how little they are prepared for it. Well might the colonists exclaim, as they did when they received the news of the intended change of duties proposed by the present French Government, "maintenant c'est fini." Like almost all monopolists, they complain of the monopoly being withdrawn, rather than of the evils that have grown up in consequence of its having been granted and so long continued.

Since the revolution of July the slave trade has entirely ceased in the French colonies; previously it was shamefully winked at by the Government [illegible] encouraged by the planters; but it has done [illegible] paying "negries," which to escape the pursuit of our ships of war, were always constructed in a manner rather to sail fast, and invade observation, than to accommodate the poor victims forming the cargo. The interiors of these vessels, therefore (mostly schooners), were ill-adapted to preserve the health or comfort of the poor wretches who were crowded in them, and who generally arrived in a state of great exhaustion, misery, and sickness, a new negro would require a year's nursing before he became fit for work, and not more than half the number landed would usually survive and become useful. Credit was so unlimited, that the planters were in the habit of paying for these by giving their acceptance at two, three, four, and even five years, calculating so many more negroes would make so many more hogsheads of sugar saleable at the high price; these acceptances sooner or later come due, sugars are wofully down in price, money is very scarce, sickness carries off many, poisoning still more, there is perhaps a short crop (as this year), and the result is generally distress. The Africans are dreadfully addicted to the crime of poisoning, and a vast number of men, women, and children, and cattle are destroyed in this way every year. One planter told me he had lost nearly 100 in little more than three years, besides two of his own children.

In general the French treat their slaves with personal kindness and familiarity, much more so than the English, and flogging is not common; but the French creoles are more violent in their prejudices than their neighbours; they think it perfectly absurd, quite *outré*, to teach a slave to read; it is never done; the French slaves have scarcely any education either in letters, morals, or religion, and the planters themselves do not set the best of examples. Missionaries are not admitted, the Catholic clergy are generally good men, but indolent for want of competition; were there Moravians, Methodists, and Episcopalians, as in our colonies, it would be otherwise: it is the practice on every estate to have prayers night and morning, but this is chiefly to afford an opportunity to the planter to see and count the gang, and question them about the work of the day. Many of the managers are the proprietors of their estate; it is doubtful to me if this be (as is generally imagined) advantageous to the slave; they are more indolent and less responsible than the mere manager. It is quite true "the Frenchman deliberately expatriates himself, the Englishman never." In Martinique an estate will descend from father to son, and be managed in the same way. These sort of gentlemen are generally very proud, arbitrary, and prejudiced. The progress of liberal ideas in Europe does not affect or reach them as it does the English manager, who is educated in a free country, in constant communication with home, and receives his newspaper and magazine as regularly as the packet arrives. The French creoles are, however, kind, hospitable, and generous—any one but a creditor or mortgagee may get money from them. The laws are by no means effective, but the ladies are beautiful.

The enmity between the white and coloured classes is so violent that they live in constant apprehension of each other; a white mandare scarcely be seen speaking to a coloured one in the streets, much less associate with him. The coloured are numerous but generally less educated, and less fit for the advancement they aspire at than the coloured in the other islands; they have very little property, and their behaviour towards the whites is alternately marked by obsequiousness and impertinence. They have now the same political rights as the whites.—*Times, Sept.* 16.

SWITZERLAND.

(*From the Times.*)

In the programme of the labours of the Holy Alliance Congress, which may now be considered as complete by the arrival of the Emperor of Russia, our continental contemporaries have assigned a conspicuous place to that of settling the political distractions of Switzerland. Our tory journals at home, who seem always glad to echo the opinions of the despotic prints of the Continent, even when they do not understand the subject of discussion, have agreed that the Swiss must be coerced into order and tranquillity by this despotic interference. They hear of differences between different Cantons of the same Confederation—they hear of contests between the inhabitants of the towns and of the country about an equality of civil and political rights—they hear of changes in the constitution of the cantonal governments, and of a contemplated change in the federal administration, and without comprehending the bearings of the question, they immediately conclude that all this is dangerous to the neighbourhood, and proceed to call in the Holy Alliance police. If we were to credit their representations, the shepherds, and mountaineers, and industrious manufacturers, and free burghers of the Alps, who seek only to be the guardians of their own high region, and whose genius and institutions were never calculated for conquest—to whom even Napoleon allowed a considerable degree of independence, and insured eleven years of moderated liberty and domestic prosperity under a free republican constitution—whose rights and privileges the allied Sovereign in 1813, respected when the power of Napoleon had ceased to be a protection—who obtained from the same Sovereigns, at the Congress of Vienna, a solemn guarantee for the neutrality and independence of their country, together with their aggression of territory, which improved their military means of defence—who, at the present moment, make a noise, indeed, in their own vallies and defiles, which their enemies would call revolutionary, but which can excite alarm among no people but themselves—if we say, we were to credit the representatives of Legitimatists and Conservatives, this inoffensive race is about to fall like a democratic avalanche on the plains below, and it is necessary to take Holy-Alliance precautions against the threatened calamity.

Now nothing can be more absurd and foolish than such an alarm, and nothing can be more uncalled-for and indefensible than such an interference. In order to demonstrate the truth of this assertion, and to justify a policy of non-interference, we have only to attend to the nature of the political differences which now ferment among the scattered thousand retired vallies of the Alps, the composition and strength of their political parties, the principles by which they are guided and the objects at which they aim. None of these, it will be seen, has any relation to Powers, or offers any [illegible] order of the perintendence of our modern Amphyctionic Council. At the congress of Vienna the Swiss Confederation, as it existed under Napoleon, appeared by its deputies, although Napoleon's act of mediation had been formally cancelled. Along with the representatives of the Diet came the representatives of most of the cantons, which had particular privileges to reclaim or to defend. Before the strong hand of the French Reformer had moulded the constitution of the cantons into something like uniformity, and had destroyed the feudal privileges which existed anterior to the French Revolution, every sort of offensive privilege and social inequality existed between the members of the Confederation and in the interior of the cantons. Some of the latter had their subject States, which suffered from their oppressive exactions—in others a body of aristocratic families had held for ages sovereign sway—in others the municipalities oppressed the country districts—and in others the representation of the people was so unequal, that large classes, though not otherwise oppressed, were stripped of their fair share of political influence and power. Buonaparte destroyed most of these exclusive privileges, and erected the subject states into an equality with their former masters in the general Diet; but as soon as the Allies had annulled this compact, and spoke of restorations, each of the old favored cantons and parties came to the Congress to claim their antiquated rights. Happily the Powers were less timorous at that time than subsequently; and happily, likewise the Emperor Alexander, who had great influence in the settlement of Europe, was represented in the committee on Swiss affairs by Capo d'Istrias, and Baron Stein, who had relations with his old Swiss tutor La Harpe. These Plenipotentiaries resisted the demands either of the sovereign states to recover their subject provinces, or of particular classes to domineer over their less favored brethren. "The agitation of Switzerland," said these two able diplomatists, in the only good memorial submitted to the Swiss committee (our poor Lord Stewart, now Lord Londonderry, being the British representative in the settlement of Swiss affairs), "have been the consequence of the reaction of the spirit of *independence* and of equality against aristocratic institutions of monopoly and subjection—relations which wounded the pride and the interests of the majority, and occasioned abuses. These agitations manifested themselves long before the French revolution, but the latter gave to their principles all the force and extent which the example of a great nation enthusiastic and victorious can produce." * * * "The act of mediation was made with a perfect knowledge of the interests of Switzerland. Its influence has been, according to the avowal of nearly the *whole of the population (in presque totalite des habitans)*, beneficial to the nation, and the consequence is, that it has a legal sanction for the last 11 years."

On considering these facts the Swiss committee, in their thirteen conferences on Swiss affairs, resisted the demands of Berne for the reannexation of Argovia, and certain claims on the Pays de Vaud. It likewise resisted the claims of certain other cantons and classes against each other, and *stereotyped*, with little variation, the previous arrangements of Napoleon, only enlarging the boundary of the Confederation by the addition of the Valteline (surrendered by Austria), and the annexation of three new cantons—Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and Principality of Neufchatel. In the whole of these negotiations no question was ever made respecting the constitution of particular cantons, and no model was fixed upon by the Allies for the government either of particular states or the direction of the general union. Certain differences had occurred in the relations of the several cantons of the Confederation to each other, which it was supposed foreign interference could better arrange than internal arbitration, and the Allies having consulted the interests of all parties, made a declaration of the result of their judgment as the principles on which, if accepted, they were prepared to guarantee the independence and neutrality of the Confederation. The compact proposed in that declaration was accepted, but no promise was either offered or demanded that Switzerland would never make any changes either in the constitution of its several cantons, or in the provisions of its general union.

During the fifteen years which intervened between 1815 and 1830, the Swiss Confederation, though often oppressed or insulted by the Holy Alliance agents, showed no disposition to resent or resist their encroachments. The press of a free people on the top of the Alps was sometimes controlled by an order from a despot near the North Pole, and we have heard of a liberal professor of law at Lausanne having been dismissed from Switzerland because he spoke too freely of a monarchical government in addressing his republican pupils. The cantons were, however, obliged to submit in silence to these indignities.

But when the French revolution of July, 1830, occurred—when the political discussions which had been adjourned from the Congress of Vienna to that time were again re-opened—an immense political fermentation took place over the whole surface of the confederated cantons. The aristocratic states did not now, as formerly, demand a restoration of their privileges, nor did the municipalities require an extension of their rights over the country; but in nearly every one of the cantons new and more equal distribution of political power was demanded. For upwards of a year this agitation continued; constitutional committees were formed in nearly all the cantons, and a more popular distribution of executive offices and of legislative power was generally adopted. The town of Basle resisted the demands of the country even to bloodshed, and the consequence was the establishment of a new cantonal government at Liestal. The canton of Schwitz was likewise divided into two factions, and formed for a short time two separate political establishments. These differences arose from the claims of the people against the factions of the aristocracy, or the privileges of the cities, and did not effect the tranquillity of the old democratic cantons. At the meeting of the Diet, in July, 1832, all the 22 States sent their deputations to Lucerne, and instructed them to declare their sentiments on the necessity of improvement in the federal union, as well as on the policy of the changes which had recently occurred. The great majority expressed their approbation of the latter.

Since that time new misunderstandings have arisen between the internal parties in two of the cantons, and between portions of the cantons themselves, respecting the policy and the utility of a new federal government. The consequence has been, that at one time Switzerland not only saw a Basle canton in the city, and a Basle canton out of the city—a *Schweitz interieur* and a *Schweitz exterieur*—but two Diets, that of Zurich and that of Sarnen. The latter was composed of the representatives of aristocratic factions in several cantons, and has been soon put down. The [illegible] portions of the schismatic cantons have [illegible] overpowered by the energetic proc[illegible] neral Diet; and, though the me[illegible] stitution had been lost, it [illegible] which we have [illegible] deputies to the D[illegible] Neufchatel [illegible] sia, and [illegible] of military occupation, unles[illegible] like the other cantons, this S[illegible] wise for the present yielded to [illegible]

Now, we would ask again and [illegible] Holy Alliance desp ots to do with the [illegible] or the new constitu tions of these mountaineers [illegible] 1815 the assembled diplomaep of Europe sanction[illegible] in some of the cantons a pure democracy, which has not since been disturbed, and in others they acknowledge the legality of privileges to which the body of the people have since successfully objected; but neither in their "final declaration" nor in their previous negotiations, did they insist upon any right to dictate political institutions to the Swiss, or to interfere in their internal disputes. The only ground on which they could presume even to give their advice was, that they had conferred certain advantages on the Confederation by giving it a better military boundary, and that they had promised to protect its neutrality and independence. This favor and these engagements were not made to depend upon the perfect political *immobility* of the Swiss, but upon their willingness to subscribe to the specific arrangement then offered to their acceptance. If they should invite assistance from abroad, or if they should attempt to propagate revolutionary doctrines or principles hostile to the peace of their neighbours, the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna might withdraw the protection from Swiss independence or neutrality. Such a result is the very worst that can be threatened, and nothing has occurred to warrant such a menace. After the changes of 1830 the Swiss Diet again demanded the renewal of the guarantee of their neutrality, and obtained it from all the great Powers. They have done nothing since to cancel the renewed obligation; and therefore any attempt of the Holy Alliance conspirators to interfere at present with Swiss independence must be looked upon as an attack on the right of mankind to improve their institutions, and, finally, as a crusade of bayonets against opinions.

REPORT ON ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.—SALE OF COMMISSIONS.

Extract from the Evidence of Lord FITZ-ROY SOMERSET.

Have you any captains or subalterns of long standing?—Yes; there are 141 captains of upwards of 15 years' service as captains. I can name some who have been 25 years in the same regiment, and have gone through all the Peninsular war. There are also 241 lieutenants of 16 years' service and upwards. Perhaps it may not be generally known that the promotion of the army without purchase, which is the only promotion that affects the public purse, is much less than it is in the navy. I have a paper here which will show that in the army there are about 4,478 officers employed in the ranks of major, captain, lieutenant, and ensign, viz., 265 in the first, 1,316 in the second, 1,809 in the third, and 1,088 in the fourth; whilst in the corresponding ranks of the navy there are 1,668, viz., in that of commander 62, in that of lieutenant 414, in that of midshipmen, including supernumeraries and volunteers, 1,192. In 1831 one major only was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, while seven commanders were made post-captains, seven captains obtained majorities, and 14 lieutenants were made commanders; 32 lieutenants of the army were promoted to companies, and 40 midshipmen were made lieutenants.

Of the officers employed in the army how many are under the rank of captain?—Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven in the ranks of lieutenant and ensign; then in 1832 three majors of the army were made lieutenant-colonels; in the navy, 10 commanders were made post-captains; eight captains were made majors in the army, in the navy 17 lieutenants were made commanders; 30 lieutenants were made captains in the army, and 14 midshipmen were promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the navy. I believe it is generally thought that the promotion in the army is extensive; but what I have just stated will satisfy the committee that promotion without purchase, which is the only thing that the public are affected by, is very limited; it arises only from the death of officers actually serving.

You consider that the system of purchase and sale of commissions in the army, is most useful to its efficiency by the promotion of the army, and that were it otherwise, a great additional expense would be thrown upon the public?—Certainly.

What was the origin of the purchase and sale of commissions?—I believe the purchase and sale of commissions were established so far back as the reign of Charles II. There was a paper presented to Parliament 11 years ago that will show this; but there is nothing in any of the papers I have seen which explains the object of the system; I presume, however, that it was twofold, to ensure the comfortable retirement of the old officers who might be disposed to quit the service, and to obtain a younger and more efficient officer in his place.

And no expense is thrown upon the public?—No; and the chance of expense is diminished, that is to say, that the younger officer is less likely to leave a widow than the older one.

The claim of an officer after he has sold his commission is at an end?—Yes.

And the public obtains a younger and more efficient officer without any expense?—Yes.

But if this younger officer were to be on half-pay, he would very likely be a longer annuitant upon the half-pay list than the other?—Certainly?

Supposing that this officer were to exchange in his turn with an older officer, this expense would be neutralized?—Yes; I believe there was an attempt made at a calculation of the effect of the measures adopted for the sale of half-pay commissions, but it was found impossible to arrive at any accurate conclusion upon it.

If this younger officer sells his commission to a still younger officer, still there is no expense to the public?—No.

If the older officer dies, the pension is lost to his relations and family?—Yes.

Do you allow what are called death-bed resignati[illegible] and consequent sales of commissions for the b[illegible] the widow?—No; I do not suppose the[illegible] allowed for these 20 years.

Do you recollect how the price[illegible] regulated, and whether it ha[illegible] The first regulation was [illegible] revised in 1776; a[illegible] times in 1772 a[illegible] in 1821.

Were [illegible] neral[illegible]

of 1766, as well as the dif-
half-pay in the dragoons and
adapting the same to the
nd the general interests of the
ground of their alteration; the
fixing certain prices is shown in a
Sir Charles Goold to the Secretary at
in 1766.

In what report is that?—In a paper ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 4th July, 1822, No. 529; in that paper it appears that a board of general officers was assembled in 1766, and that the Judge Advocate General who attended it, having been called upon by the Secretary at War to report for the King's information, what were the grounds on which the Board went on fixing the different rates, stated, "that the Board considered the value of the pay and of the rank distinctly; and after fixing, what appeared to them a reasonable price for the commissions of cornet and ensign in the respective corps, and which they might probably be sold for in time of war as well as peace, proceeded to estimate every increase of pay, after the rate of 100*l.* for each shilling per diem, in a general view, not attending minutely to fractional sums; and in the next place, endeavoured to fix a certain proportional value upon each advancement in rank, such as might, if possible, be extended to all the different corps; this is nearly all the information I have upon the subject.

Was the same principle acted upon in 1821, when the increase was recommended?—I think it was.

Then if a young officer were to purchase an unattached commission of an old half-pay officer, and the Commander-in-Chief were to stipulate with the Secretary at War that the young life should, in a given period, be exchanged to active service, with some old officer who declined to sell out, there would be no financial loss to the public?—If that could always be done there would be no loss to the public; most of the half-pay commissions which are now sold are in the rank of captain, and when Lord Hill selects a lieutenant for the purchase of an unattached company, he stipulates that he should pay the difference to be restored to full pay, in the place of some old officer who wants to retire from active service; so that generally the old officer is at once thrown upon the half-pay.

So that many of those promotions are promotions that benefit the regiment in which they take place, and do not at the same time throw any expense upon the public?—Certainly; it is a material advantage to the public that an officer who may retire in consequence of ill health should take the difference, for there is then no question about his widow. In that case, however, long his service may have been, and however ruined his health may have been by that service, his widow and children, on his decease, have no claim to pension or compassionate allowance.

The only case where there can be a loss is where the younger officer and the longer-lived officer replaces the older officer as an annuitant?—Yes.

Have you seen a paper laid before Parliament on the 16th of April, 1833; how many half-pay officers have, since December, 1828, commuted their half-pay by an arrangement with the War-office, and what has been the profit to the public by that arrangement?—Eight hundred and fifty-seven officers appear by that paper to have commuted their half-pay, since the arrangement was put in force in the month of November, 1828.

What has been the profit to the public by those 857 officers commuting their commissions?—It appears by the calculation of the War-office, that the average age of the sellers has been 38 years and three quarters, and the average annuity 68*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, the value of which, according to the Government tables, is, at the present price of the funds, 1,130*l.* 10*s.*

What has been the total saving? The average sum given to each officer has been 436*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* the difference 694*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* is the average profit to the public on the measure on each commission purchased, and the aggregate profit to the public on the 857 commissions has been 594.775*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

What is the number of the different ranks?—One major, 18 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 378 lieutenants, 10 second lieutenauts, 258 ensigns, 29 cornets, 8 adjutants, 14 paymasters, 21 quarter-masters, 1 chaplain, 1 assistant deputy paymaster-general, 1 deputy judge-advocate, 1 physician, 8 staff surgeons, 11 surgeons, 82 assistant surgeons, 2 apothecaries, 11 hospital assistants, 1 veterinary surgeon.

The 857 officers are actually out of the army, and have diminished the number of officers in the army by that number!—Yes.

And the saving to the public by this arrangement is as you have stated, 594,000*l.*?—Yes.

How many officers of the army have died?—In the four years preceding the present year, 1,201 officers, of which 338 on full pay in the several regimental ranks.

How many of these death-vacancies have been filled without purchase?—Such vacancies only as have occurred amongst the officers serving have been filled at all; some of those have been supplied from the half-pay list, but generally speaking the senior officer has so well established a claim, that when a vacancy occurs it must necessarily be given to him; if that officer be well recommended, the General Commanding in Chief can hardly exercise a discretion.

Are there not many lieutenants that can be brought forward?—There are many who profess to be ready, but when called upon to serve, they are in numerous instances, particularly in the lower ranks, found to be incapacitated in some way or other.

Out of the number of lieutenants and ensigns, does not your lordship conceive that there are very few fit to serve?—Very few.

In page 8 of the paper of the 30th of October, 1831, No. 2, there is an abstract showing at the termination of the war the numbers of the officers on full and half-pay in the year 1814, will you be so good as to state what the numbers were in 1814, and what they were in 1831, when the return was made out?—In 1814 there were 21,315 officers, and the charge was 3,695,810*l.* Then in 1831 the numbers were
172, and the charge 2,419,105*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
has been the total reduction in the number
since 1814?—The reduction in number
and the reduction in charge is

year 1831?—I suppose that
the latest period.
ed?—By Sir Henry
ns that took
lic under
pro-

And was applied by the Secretary at War, under the sanction of the Treasury, in commutation of half-pay?—I believe that the fact of that sum of money being disposable, first put it into the head of the Secretary at War to buy up the half-pay.

Did not the officers purchasing receive the half pay?—They received the new rates of half-pay.

Are not those new rates of half-pay invariably increased?—I believe they are.

The new rate of purchase was calculated upon an additional 100*l.* being given for every shilling of pay?—Yes.

So that the officer purchasing who gave the additional price required by that regulation derived the advantage of the additional half-pay?—I believe that all the officers who purchased unattached promotion in 1825 and 1826 went upon the new rate of half-pay; but then many of the officers who sold were on retired full-pay.

That expense of the new rate of half-pay is included in the 1,555*l.*?—Yes, that makes the difference.

There was an expense, was there not, by allowing the Artillery and Engineers to sell their commissions?—Yes.

What was that expense to the public?—It was 2,716*l.* in the case of the Artillery.

How much for the Marines?—2,261*l.*; making altogether, with that for the Line 1,533*l.* the whole expense to the public out of the sale of the Line, of the Artillery, and the Marines.

Then if that expense be deducted from the profit to the public by the 857 officers whose annuities were cancelled, there is still a clear saving to the public by the transaction?—Yes.

Extract from the evidence of Mr. JOSEPH HUME.

With reference to the evidence given by Lord Fitz-Roy Somerset as to the effect the sale of half-pay and unattached commissions, under the general orders of 1825 and 1826, have you turned your attention to that subject?—I have; and the following is the result of part of my examination. I consider that by the death of officers on retired full pay and on half-pay their annuity is saved to the public; and the charge for retired full pay and half-pay of all those officers necessarily depends upon the duration of their lives. In 1825, when the Commander-in-Chief issued, on the 25th of April and the 2d of May, orders permitting officers on half-pay and on retired full-pay to sell their commissions, a practice until that time unknown in the service, I considered it would lead to a great public expense, and I moved in the House of Commons for a copy of all the sales that had taken place, as well as for the general orders under which those sales were made. I was then informed by the Secretary at War that there would be no loss, but perhaps a saving to the public, in consequence of many of the officers who, purchasing full pay commissions, and thereby sending to the half-pay list officers as old or older than themselves; and the difference of purchase-money paid in by the officers who purchased commissions in the new rate of half-pay would be sufficient to pay any increased expense by the new rate of half-pay. In order to satisfy the house of the error of the Secretary at War and of the accuracy of my view, I called for several Parliamentary returns, but I shall confine myself to two at the present moment. The first is a Parliamentary paper 259, dated the 12th of April, 1826. The heading of the paper will explain to the committee its object: "A return of all officers who have sold their retired full-pay or half-pay commissions, specifying their names, rank, when they obtained their first commission as ensign or cornet, when placed on half-pay, and of what corps; whether they purchased any and how many of their commissions, and how long they served in each rank," and a similar return of the officers who had purchased these commissions. That paper contains the names of 370 officers who were allowed to sell; viz., 24 lieutenant-colonels, 35 majors, 182 captains, 61 lieutenants, 58 ensigns,—370; and the same number allowed to purchase those commissions. But, in order to put the committee in possession of the data on which I found my calculation, I must explain that I have taken every one of the sellers separately; the number of years each has been in the army, and the time on half-pay; I assumed that the purchaser and the seller entered the army at the same age, and whether it be at 18 or 20 years will not affect the average calculation. It was impossible to obtain the age of the buyers and sellers, and I was, consequently obliged to assume that all officers enter the army nearly at the same age; and, taking that for granted, I come to this conclusion; that as all the 24 lieutenant-colonels had been in the army 32 years on an average, and all the purchasers had served only 20 years and a half, the difference of 11 years and a half of time in the army list between the two will be an additional charge on the public of 11½ years half-pay or annuity, and consequently a loss to the state. Take for example,——Cockburn, the first one who sold out a lieutenant colonel. He entered the army as ensign in the 96th regiment, on the 30th December, 1793, and served as a lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel until the 25th March, 1821, when he was placed on half-pay of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion; he was allowed to sell his commission, after being on the list 32 years, to an officer who had only been 19 years in the army, I take the first officer on the list who purchased. Major G. Montagu: he entered as Ensign in the 43d regiment on the 3d April 1806, and served as lieutenant, captain, and major until the 10th December, 1818, when he retired on the half-pay of the 82d Foot, and remained until 1825, when he purchased, having been on the army list 19 years, and only 12 in service. If the public are to continue the annuity or half-pay, it is quite evident that they have a life of 19 years instead of one of 32 years to pay, and the difference between 19 and 32 years makes an additional charge to the public of 13 years annuity. In the same manner I have taken the next on the list, E. M'Pherson, a lieutenant-colonel; he entered the army on the 10th of February, 1794, as ensign in the 94th; he served until he was placed on half-pay of the 6th Royal Veteran, on the 25th of March, 1821, and his commission was sold, after being in the army 31 years, in 1825, to an officer, the Hon. George Anson, who had been only 11 years in the service; the seller, having served 31 years, by the substituting a life of 11 years' service, will have thrown on the public an annuity for 21 years, the difference of the life. Taking those who have sold and purchased, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants to have entered the army generally about the same age, I consider that this calculation may be fairly made on the whole number at that rate.

You take it that, generally, speaking they entered at the same age?—Yes; thus the aggregate service, or rather standing in the army, of the 24 lieutenant-colonels who sold, added up, is 774 years; and, divided by 24, amounts on an average to 32 years; the standing in the army of the 24 buyers 491 years; or on
average 29½ years each; the difference, an increase
se to the public of 11½ years' service, consti-
uently 11½ years of annuity; and taking
nt of their half-pay at 4,818*l.*, in the
hat sum will amount to a loss of
hose 24 sales. In the same
o sold their commis-
tual aggregate
the average
1, whilst
buy-

ers was only 649, giving an average rate of service of the buyers of 14½ years, which difference of life and service makes the difference of charge to the public to 16½ years' annuity, taking the yearly half-pay of these 45 majors at 7,801*l.* puts an additional charge on the public of 128,730*l.* In the same manner take 182 captains, the aggregate of years in the service was 4,724, or the average is 26 years, and those who purchased only 1,595 years' service, or average 8¾, and the difference of life is therefore 15¼ years; and charging the annual amount of half-pay 23,250*l.* for 15¼ years, it gives the additional charge to the public of 354,570*l.* The 61 lieutenants who sold had an aggregate service of 1,063 years, which gave to each the average service of 17½ years, whilst the purchasers, who were ensigns, had an aggregate of 167 years in the service, which gave an average of 2¾ years, making a loss to the public of 14¾ years additional annuity, which with 4,453*l.* the amount of their half-pay, makes a total sum of 65,681*l.* additional charge. The 58 ensigns who sold had an aggregate service of 965 years, which gave the average of 16½ years service; and it is quite evident that the purchasers being young men never in the service before could not have served a single day; there is, therefore a loss of 16½ years charge of the annuity for those ensigns, which at 3,175*l.*, the annual amount, gives the total additional charge of 52,395*l.* Now the total additional charge to the public by the younger lives being substituted for the older by this single return (Parl. paper, 259 of 1826) will amount to 636,785*l.* for those officers permitted to sell their commissions between April 25, 1825 and April 12, 1826. The paper from which that account is made out I shall give in, as it contains the name and the service of each of the officers, sellers and buyers.

Are those calculations made, presuming that the younger life remains upon half pay till his death?—Certainly; and the calculation can only be effected by the party who purchased being afterwards brought on full pay, by exchange with an older officer, and to what extent that has been done it is quite impossible for me to say; but still it will not alter the general principle, though it may affect the amount of charge to the public.

If, then, the young officer placed by purchase on half-pay had exchanged with an officer whose age was equal to that officer from whom he originally purchased, there would be no loss to the country?—If of the same age they would undoubtedly be on an equal footing, and if of different ages, it would depend upon the manner in which those subsequent exchanges were made what the ultimate loss to the public would be; but of that I have no means of knowing.

Are you not aware that half-pay officers when replaced on full pay have permission to sell their commissions?—They have

Would not, in that case, any of those officers who, being upon half-pay had been brought to full pay, have had the uniform permission which is given to every officer of the army to sell his commission when upon full pay? Undoubtedly; he might have come from half-pay to do duty, and relieving some other person to take his place on the half-pay; and all I allege is, that the difference would depend on the substitution of a younger life for an older; but I do not suppose it possible that any commander-in-chief would have brought majors, captains, lieutenants, or ensigns from the half-pay, after being 40 or 50 years on it, in the hope of their doing duty.

Are you not aware that a great number of officers who purchased unattached commissions, and who are included in your list, have subsequently exchanged back to full pay, having been replaced by the officers on half-pay as old as those who originally sold their commissions?—I know not the fact, but I do not doubt that some have been; it is impossible for me to say; but I may observe that this calculation took no account of those who were on the retired full pay, nor, on the other hand, of all the purchasers taking the new rate of half-pay instead of the old, the difference of which would be very considerable. I have not added that; but I have supposed the purchasers to obtain, on an average, the same rate of half-pay as the sellers had. If many of the sellers had the old rate of half-pay, and those who purchased have got the new rate, which I believe was the case; and as it was stated by Lord Fitz-Roy Somerset that every 100*l.* added to the price of the commissions gave an annual increase of half-pay of 1*s.* a day, or of 18*l.* 15*s.* a year to the purchaser, consequently on every old commission sold out and replaced by a new commission, the difference of the purchase money which they paid for their new commission has become an additional charge to the public at the rate of 18*l.* 15*s.* per cent. on account of the annuity which they continue to receive.

But many of those officers who sold their commissions under the orders of 1825 were in the receipt of full retired pay?—I cannot say how many.

And the officers who replaced them were placed in the new half-pay, consequently there was a gain upon every officer who sold his commission having full retired pay?—To whatever extent the officers on full retired pay were, it would make that difference.

By a Parliamentary return, the difference between the pay of those who sold and those who purchased, was an amount of two thousand and odd pounds, was it not?—That I do not know. I only state the result of the abstract of the first return of sales of half-pay, and showing an apparent charge for the difference of life to be 656,785*l.*, as per abstract. The next is the Parliamentary return 172, of 1827, dated the 14th of March, 1827. The calculations are at the same rate and on the same principle, and I will only state the result. I have stated that by the former return 370 officers were allowed to sell up to April, 1826; and this return embraces the period up to the 12th of March, 1827, containing the sale of 395 commissions.

Is this a consecutive return?—It is a continuation of the first; the result is this: 52 lieutenant-colonels, whose average standing was 34 years, sold out, and the standing of the purchasers was 20¾ years, making the difference of life or annuity of 13¼ years, or 138 316*l.*; 17 majors had served 30 years and seven months; their commissions were purchased by captains who had served 15 years and 10 months; the difference of life is 14¾ years, making by this calculation 222,483*l.* additional charge to the public; 162 captains, whose average length of service was 25 years and nine months, sold their commissions to the same number of lieutenants, whose length of service had been seven years and two months, the difference of annuity, therefore, by the young men coming in was 18 years and seven months, occasioning an ultimate charge of 381,591.; 70 lieutenants, who had served 20 years and nine months sold to ensigns who had served two years and 11 months, the difference of annuity of 17 years and five months would amount to 91,128*l.*; 24 ensigns had served 15½ years, and the purchasers of course had no service; an annuity of younger life of 15 years was introduced, at a charge of 19,764*l.* The aggregate, therefore, of additional charge by the additional lives in this return is 856,285*l.*, which, added to the charge of 656,785*l.* for the 370 in the preceding return, makes an aggregate charge in this way of 1,513,070*l.*

Upon what data do you calculate the
annuity?—Simply the
ference

in the service purchases a half-pay commission held by an officer of 40 years service, I take it that the public, on the fair average, would be chargeable with the difference of time between the two, that is, 20 years, therefore I take the amount of 20 years half pay as the charge to the public, that is the principle.

You suppose the man to live 20 years?—Yes, as I before stated.

Upon what datum with respect to ages, do you found the whole of this calculation?—I found the whole upon the assumption that the buyer and seller entered the army at the same age; whatever age you please; and then I take the difference of the number of years' service, to show the difference of life; because if they both entered the army at the same age, and one man had served 30, and the other man had only 15, it is evident there are 15 years difference of service and of life; and that is the simple principle I have gone upon. The abuses arising from this are manifest, in my opinion, by the following examples: D. Conningham entered the army the 14th of May, 178[illegible], was placed on half-pay 5th of July, 1801, and allowed to sell in 1826, having been 45 years in the service, and 25 years on half-pay. A. Mackenzie was admitted into the army on the 21st of August, 1779; he was placed on half-pay in December, 1816, after having been in the service 46 years, and nine years on half-pay, he was allowed to sell out. The Earl of Lisburne entered the army on the 7th of March, 1780, was placed on half-pay on the 1st of March, 1798, and after being 28 years on the half-pay, and 40 years in the army, he was allowed to sell his commission to a young man. The Hon. W. J. Gore was admitted in the service on the 1st of March, 1785, as a captain, and placed as a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay on the 25th of June, 1802, and 24 years afterwards he was allowed to sell, having been 41 years in the army. Major R. M'Cray appears to have entered the service in 1782, to have been invalided in 1785, and after having been 40 years on the half-pay, and 43 years on the army list, and allowed to sell out. To give an instance of captains: Captain Gossip entered the army as captain 1782, was placed on half-pay on the 24th of June, 1783, and allowed to sell his commission after being 44 years in the army, and 43 on the half-pay list. Another, Capt. J. Probyn entered the service on the 7th of March, 1778, was placed on half-pay on the 25 of December, 1784, and after being 42 years on half-pay, and 48 years on the army list, he was allowed to sell his commission, which in the ordinary course of nature must have fallen to the public, in every probability, before his successor, who was 17 years younger. I will only give one instance of lieutenants:—J. Clarke, who entered the service on the 19th of November, 1782, and was placed on half-pay on the 24th of April, 1783; after being 43 years on the half-pay list and 44 years in the army, he was allowed to sell. I take an ensign:—V. Maldron, who entered the service on the 24th of June, 1783, was placed on half-pay on the same day, where he remained, (there are a great many officers placed on half pay on the same day they enter the service) until he was allowed to sell, after 43 years being in the army on half-pay all the time. Ensign J. Croker entered the service on the 22d of September, 1783, was placed on half-pay on the 24th of May, 1784, and allowed to sell his commission in 1826, after being 42 years on half-pay, and only 43 years in the army. I mention these instances of what I consider abuse by allowing the substitution of men whose life must necessarily be short, compared to those who succeeded. An ensigncy was thus purchased, after 43 years of half-pay had been paid to the seller, by one who had not done a day's duty. Consequently if you take that individual's life only, there are 43 years of annuity, or whatever may be the valuation of the difference of age, against the public in that case. I therefore consider that the operation of these Orders in Council, such a practice never having been before sanctioned, will add very much to the expense of the army half-pay; but it is fair to state that not being able to trace the various purchasers of those commissions afterwards in the army, it is impossible for me to say what actual amount of loss to the public will be, although I have no doubt that it will be to a very considerable amount.

Be so good as to turn to page 13, of the Parliamentary paper 327; it is there stated that 1,005 officers purchased those unattached commissions, and that, of those, 768 have exchanged back again to full-pay, which circumstance may be taken as a partial counterbalance of this loss, may it not, in your opinion?—The answer I have stated before. The Committee will observe, that the amount of loss which I have stated at a million and a half was only on the sale of 765 commissions; if, therefore, I take the difference between the 1,005, which, by this return, I understand to be the total number of half-pay commissions sold, we have 240, or one-third more, which at the same rate, would make an aggregate loss, upon my principle, of nearly two millions; because, if 765 men occasion a charge of 1,500,000*l.*, the charge for 240 added to that will make upwards of two millions. But whatever number may have exchanged from full to half-pay with them, the difference between the ages of the parties they displaced, if older, would show a mitigation of loss to the public in proportion to the difference of age. But I am satisfied from a paper that I have seen, in which 25 of those officers who had purchased half-pay have been traced back to the army, viz, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, some captains and lieutenants, the saving to the public was not much, but it was in some degree a counterbalance to the loss.

You are aware that the rules of the half-pay of the army have been altered very materially since 183[illegible]?—I understand they have; but it was a subject of complaint with me, and I submitted four different motions to the House of Commons, objecting to the proceeding, and I was informed on my last motion that an end was put to that proceeding.

So that no officer can now receive half-pay till he has served for three years on full pay?—I do not know what the precise rule now is, I only wish to state what the case was after the General Orders of 1825 and 1826.

Are you aware that there was a regulation under the old rule to which you have adverted, that on the reduction of battalions, any officer would have a right to sell the ensigncy as well as the other commissions?—I have understood it was a practice, but I never knew it to be the right of any officer to sell his ensigncy to a person who was not competent to take his place, if required. I know it was an abuse in the disposal of commissions, and I think I once had a list of 70 or 80 clerks, some of them in public offices who purchased commissions simply as annuities; some were clerks in the War-office, agency officers, and consequently it was an abuse, and never could be right. In the purchasers of lieutenant-colonelcies there are two instances of the majors having served longer than the lieutenant-colonels whose commissions they purchased; one lieutenant-colonel had served 25 years, and the major who purchased his commissi
had served 27; anoth

purchased his commission, may receive the regulated price from the public through the Secretary at War, and that the sum thus advanced by the sale of the first-pay commissions, provided that not more than one of two be sold, be funded to the public ?—Such appears to be the regulation in the 17th section of the grant regulating the grant of unattached pay, dated the 29th of July, 183 ; and the result must be beneficial to public, as an annuity at the rate of 18 per cent. will be thereby redeemed.—*Times, Sept.* 18.

SHIPWRECK.

(From the *Caledonian Mercury.*)

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following interesting account of the loss of the Wanderer transport, off Barbadoes, with detachments of the 25th and 93d Regiments:—

"St. Ann's, Barbadoes, 28th June.

"Our protracted troublesome voyage was wound up by our being shipwrecked on a reef of rocks three miles from the land, on making this island, at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 1st inst. About half an hour before this happened, my servant awoke me to say the land was in sight, which I saw distinctly from my cabin. Shortly after, when I was dressing myself, the ship struck with a tremendous crash, which unshipped the rudder and rendered her unmanageable. I was immediately on deck, and such a scene presented itself as I shall never forget—the deck crowded with upwards of 300 men, women, and children, the sea washing over the ship, and her bottom thumping against the rocks—that I expected every moment she would go to pieces. I immediately called the officers together in the cabin, with the agent for transports, the captain of the ship ; I told them we had a fearful and most responsible duty to perform, for upon our coolness and firmness the lives of all on board depended, and, whatever they might think of the danger we were in, it was their imperative duty to conceal it from the men, and to appear cheerful, and encourage the men in the performance of their duty ; for my own part, I told them it was my intention to be the last on board as long as the ship stuck together ; but any other officer who wished to act otherwise might consult his own feelings and sense of duty. They all said they would remain with me, and see the last of it. I then addressed a few words to the men, and said I had every confidence they would do every thing required of them, only their safety mainly depended on their preserving order and regularity, and obeying the orders they received. Two-thirds of the men were ordered below, to give the others room to stir ; parties were told off to work the pumps and to throw the guns overboard, except two, kept to fire signals of distress, as it they could not be got to go off, so we likewise consigned them to the briny deep, and had recourse to small arms, and hoisted signals on the rigging. In this most unenviable situation we remained upwards of two hours, until day began to dawn, expecting every moment the ship would go to pieces. The moment it was light enough to look out for a landing-place, and to ascertain our position, it was determined to land as many of the troops as possible with the ship's boats, but unfortunately one of them swamped in launching, though it was afterwards saved, after a great deal of labour ; and the long-boat was so much disabled as to be able to make only one trip. I confess at this time I thought there was no hope for any of us ; fortunately at this moment a boat was seen approaching the ship, manned by eight negroes in a state of nudity ; the sea was running so high it was with much difficulty it could get alongside. The women and children were then ordered into that boat, and two of the ship's boats being ready, the sick and the men least likely to be useful in working the pumps, after which the men from the detachments of each regiment, but, having only four small boats, it was nearly 2 o'clock in the day before the whole of the men were landed. During all this time we were standing up to our knees in water under a burning sun. Saving any part of our baggage was at first out of the question ; every one landed pretty much in the state he got out of bed. Nothing could exceed the cool, steady conduct of both officers and men; instead of any one showing anxiety to save himself, which is exceedingly natural, on the contrary, many showed such a reluctance to quit their officers that they were obliged to be ordered to the boats. We got shelter for that night in an unfinished house belonging to a planter, who treated us very kindly. The ship went to pieces the day after we quitted her. In the course of the day some of the officers of the garrison found their way to us, we being 18 miles from St. Ann's, and all that day we employed ourselves in saving as much of our baggage as possible ; next day we marched to St. Ann's under a burning sun, in such a plight, many of the poor fellows without shoes, and in a most woful condition. Two days after the commander of the forces, Sir Lionel Smith, came to inspect the shipwrecked heroes ; after thanking the men for their steady good conduct on the occasion, he addressed Captain Arthur, of the 93d regiment, nearly in these words, in the presence of the whole of the troops :—'Captain Arthur,—I am at a loss to express to you my admiration of the firmness, coolness, and judgment shown by you on the occasion I refer to ; it is to your judicious arrangements that the whole of those men owe their lives ; if I had it in my power I would promote you on the spot ; but, in forwarding your report of the shipwreck to Lord Hill, I shall feel it my duty to recommend you to his Lordship's notice in the strongest manner.' So much for my first, and, I trust, my last shipwreck."—*Times, Sept.* 24.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

(MEMOIRS OF MADEMOISELLE AVRILLION.)

The memoirs of Mademoiselle Avrillion, the principal *femme de chambre* of the Empress Josephine, of the private life of Josephine, her family and her court, contain much curious matter respecting various personages who played conspicuous parts in the splendid drama of the empire. Josephine is described by the editor of these memoirs (M. Ladvocat) as having only to restrain excesses, to repair faults, or to prevent misfortunes. Napoleon had few secrets from his wife, who for 15 years kept rarely what she knew from Mademoiselle Avrillion, her favourite attendant. When this lady met with a serious accident Josephine for two months was almost constantly in her chamber.

She relates the following anecdotes respecting Talma, of whose conversation the Emperor was extremely fond :—

"Talma had formed an acquaintance with a very amiable young lady, then known by the name of Mademoiselle Julie. She was remarkable for her wit and beauty, though very young. The Abbé Delyes surnamed her, "the Lovely Prattler." Mademoiselle Julie possessed 30,000 livres a-year, and at least 100,000 francs besides. She lived in the Rue Chantereine, in the pretty house she afterwards sold to Madame Bonaparte. She married Talma, and soon became distinguished men of the age. Julie was an ardent admirer of the revolution, and received at her house the most noted deputies of the minority in the Constituent Assembly. She was the proprietor of the house in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin in which Mirabeau hired the apartment where he died. The Duke d'Aiguillon, Mirabeau, Sieyes, and other patriots, supped three times a-week with M. and Madame Talma, who kept an excellent table.

"Under the republic, Talma and his wife were connected by ties of friendship with the Conventionalists termed Girondins. When Dumourier came to Paris, in the beginning of 1793, the French actors conceived the design of giving him a ball ; but, as none of them had a suitable house, Dugazon prevailed upon Talma to lend his for the occasion, telling him that the theatre would repay him the expense he would be put to. Talma consented, and I have several times heard him say that this entertainment cost him 3,0 0f. : the theatre never repaid him a sous. This fête, moreover, occasioned Madame Talma much distress of mind ; it was a good deal talked about at Paris, and Marat came to it uninvited, merely saying that the object of his visit was to see an assembly of beaux, which was not very encouraging. Whilst the reign of Robespierre lasted, Talma and his wife lived in constant alarm, or rather they did not live at all. After his fall, Talma met with another unpleasant circumstance, which exiled him from the stage for some time. One day a set of turbulent youths wished to make him sing on the stage *Lu Reveil du Peuple*, the rallying song of these youngsters, and which would have been a sentence of proscription to the actor, who was obliged to absent himself from the theatre. It was from this period that Talma, who was fond of expense, and had contracted the habit of extravagance, began to dissipate his wife's fortune. Everything was sold on, and, what was worse, sold for assignats, and Madame Beauharnois bought the house in the Rue Chantereine. Poor Julie supported the loss of her fortune with resignation, but not that of her husband's heart. At this very time Mamade Petit, an actress of the Theatre Français, conceived so violent a passion for Talma that she became seriously ill. Talma had in no way excited this sentiment, and hesitated for some time at going to visit the individual who cherished it ; but he could not withstand the urgency of Michot and De Vanhove, the father of Mamade Petit, who determined to cure the patient. The cure was complete, and from thenceforward an intimate connexion subsisted between the parties. Mamade Talma was in despair ; her husband had wholly deserted her residence, occupying his apartment at the theatre. He returned soon after to the house in the Rue Chantereine, which, I know not why, remained at his disposal.

"Becoming more and more fascinated with his new conquest, whose Christian name was Caroline, Talma determined to marry her; but a divorce was previously necessary. Madame Talma was much worried to consent, but she always replied with emotion, 'The name I bear has cost me so dearly, that I will keep it.' She at length, however, yielded, and Madame Petit became Madame Talma. Talma's first wife had had, prior to her connexion with him, three sons ; she lost all in succession, but not till some years after her divorce. The grief occasioned by the separation had subsided, but the loss of her children left her desolate. On the death of the third, Talma, who had seen them grown up, who loved them, and was sensible of what their mother had done for him, sent to inquire if she would receive him. She consented, and after that Talma often went to her house, but unknown to his new wife. The death of the last of the sons of Julie gave the final blow to a constitution already undermined by grief. One day, when Talma went to see her, she said to him, I am going to spend a few days at St. Germain; I shall return on Monday ; will you dine with me on Tuesday?' The invitation was accepted. On Tuesday Talma, on arriving at the house, found the symbol of mourning at the door. He inquired of the porter, mechanically, who was dead. The porter, without any preliminary, replied, 'Madame Talma ; she was brought from St. Germain yesterday, and died last night.' Overwhelmed, as with a thunderbolt, Talma returned home, and told a young lady of the house, named Hénoc, what had happened, but mentioned nothing of it to Caroline, who was ignorant of his visits to his first wife, of whom she was perpetually jealous. Talma had to play that night ; his name was announced in the bills; he went to the theatre to fulfil his duty, but it was impossible for him to perform, and they were obliged to return the money to the numerous spectators whom his presence always drew. Talma then fell into that protracted nervous disorder, in which he had continual visions, a disorder much talked of about Paris, but of which few were acquainted with the real cause.

"The fatal issue of the connexion between Talma and Julie belongs to a period posterior to the time to which the facts which I am about to speak are more precisely referable. Bonaparte, when he resided at Paris, after the fall of Robespierre, was a constant attendant at the saloon of Julie, and doubtless was then far from thinking that it would one day be his own. He was at that time intimate with Talma, who, more than once, gave him tickets to be present at the representation of tragedies, of which he was passionately fond.

"It was well known that this great actor was constantly honoured with the special protection of the Emperor, who, it is said, gave him large sums of money ; the Empress also cherished a great regard for him."

The character of Josephine, as a mother, as well as a wife, is amiably portrayed :—

"The elevation of Prince Eugene to the rank of Viceroy of Italy ought to have gratified the Empress, and both the public and the Court thought she was so, but they were much mistaken. Generally speaking, the public know very imperfectly the real sentiments of persons of exalted rank, who are often constrained to support a fictitious character. I had the means of knowing the sufferings of the Empress ; that then nothing could console her for the seperation from her children, whom she loved beyond every thing. Ambition was far from speaking to her in so loud a tone as maternal affection, which predominated over all other sentiments. The idea of leaving her son in Italy,—the fear of not seeing him again, caused her frequently to shed tears The Emperor complained of this grief. One day, finding her more affected than ordinarily, he said to her, before me, 'It shows a want of common sense, Josephine, to weep, thus ; you lament your separation from your son. If absence from your children causes you so much sorrow, judge what I must feel. The attachment you manifest towards them makes me feel bitterly the misfortune of having none."

"These words were far from words of consolation to the Empress. She said nothing to me when the Emperor was gone, but her tears and anguish led me easily to suppsse that she experienced a return of those apprehensions of a divorce which she had long endured. This, and the grief of being severed from her son, caused her so much suffering that her health became impaired. The Emperor had certainly no intention to afflict his wife : he was one of the best husbands I ever [illegible] he spent all the time [illegible] came quently, when he awoke in the night, he sent his Mameluke to inquire after her, or came himself. He had the tenderest regard for her, and the love she felt for him, and the admiration with which he inspired her formed a sentiment approaching to adoration ; she would have given her life for him, and I know that, when political reasons constrained them to seperate, the grief was not on one side only. I cannot deny that their union was not always unclouded, but the clouds were soon dispersed. The character of the Empress was often the cause of their little differences. She was jealous to excess, and, notwithstanding she loved to surround her husband with young and handsome females, thus throwing temptations in his way, she was vexed at his paying them attentions, which sometimes led to true marriage squabbles. The Emperor sacrificed to his wife, without difficulty, the objects of her jealousy ; nay, more and in this I could not help strongly condemning him, when the Empress spoke to me of it, he would tell her more than she desired to hear about them and expose even concealed imperfections ; he would name to her such or such a lady of the Court, not at all referred to, who could refuse him nothing.

"The Emperor, on his side, reproached the Empress with profusion ; this was the chief subject of their disputes. The truth is she had an immoderate love of everything fine ; every piece of art whatever the price must be hers and she had not the courage to send away a dealer without buying of him. Sometimes she bought articles she did not want, extremely dear, merely for the pleasure of buying. I should state that no one had a more exquisite taste than hers. When the day of payment arrived, the sums always exceeded the income allotted to the Empress, of which charity absorbed a great portion. Recourse must be had to the Emperor, who paid in the end, but after such scenes of excitement that they almost reached to violence ; the Emperor fell into a passion, the Empress cried, and all at length ended in a reconciliation.

"I do not conceal the fact that a spirit of profusion was an incorrigible defect in the Empress; but by how many precious qualities was it redeemed! I do not think a woman with a better character, a more equal temper, ever existed. She was lively in the extreme, and her sweetness of disposition was unexampled. At the slightest inconvenience the Emperor encountered, or if anything happened to torment him she was, as it were, at his feet and he could not get away from her. Too communicative, perhaps, in what concerned her personally, or in respect to matters of slight importance, in what the Emperor confided to her she showed herself discreet—impenetrable. It is currently said that she gave advice to the Emperor. I know not how far this may be true, but it is at least possible thus far, that as the Empress saw much company, amongst whom were some sincere and devoted friends, she knew what was passing, and could inform the Emperor. It is certain that truth has often reached him by the lips of his wife.

"Almost at the moment of her departure for Milan, the Empress took into her service a Mademoiselle L——, to whom she gave the title of reader, but who never discharged the office. She was an orphan, without fortune, brought up by an aunt, who was reputed to be very intriguing. Though not very handsome, she had a good person, though somewhat thin, and her manner was, perhaps, a little too bold, but she was well-shaped, and had very beautiful hair. Her disposition was sweet ; she had received an excellent education, and joined to much wit a seductive gaiety. With these advantages she appeared at Milan, for on the journey she had no opportunity to disclose them. During our stay at Stupinitz, however, I thought I observed the Emperor regard her attentively ; but I did not seem to perceive it, and was careful not to hint it to the Empress. At Milan the Emperor observed her with more attention, and made overtures to her, which were very quickly accepted. The Empress being informed of this, complained, according to custom, to the Emperor, and, according to custom, the Emperor's conclusion was that she ought to be sent away. The Emperor caused her to marry a rich financier, and, it is said, gave her a dowry. Wishing to do some honour to her before her departure, and doubtless to give it a colour, the Emperor required the Empress to receive Mademoiselle L—— in her circle, on a day when there was a grand reception at Court. She appeared there only upon this occasion, but the Empress was deeply hurt. She was so habituated to obedience, that no one in the circle could detect her secret sorrow. It was in this instance only that she confided her griefs to me, and suffered her tears to flow freely, well assured that she could trust to my discretion. Alas ! this was not the only circumstance which led me to think that there are more thorns than roses in an Empress's crown."

Mademoiselle thus describes her first introduction to Napoleon, and her impression of his character :—

"If I were to pretend to trace a portrait of the Emperor, I should most certainly expose myself to ridicule, and with justice. Where are we to find a painter worthy of such a model ? Yet I may be permitted to present some traits of the character of His Majesty from 10 years' observation, and to describe the effect which his presence always produced upon those who saw him for the first time.

"It was at Malmaison that I first saw the Emperor, or rather the First Consul, for it was at the time when I was attached to Mademoiselle de T—scher. One morning, very early, I found myself close to him, when I least expected it. He came down a little private staircase, which led from his apartment on the ground-floor to that of Madame Bonaparte above. At his unexpected appearance I remained motionless as a statue, and was so confounded, that when he asked who I was, before I could tell him, I repeated twice or thrice, "Sir,—General,—First Consul." My emotion did not surprise him, for it was an effect he usually produced on those unaccustomed to see him. I soon became divested of this timidity.

"One night—we were likewise at Malmaison, but it was under the empire—I was alone with the Empress, and we were chatting about one thing and another, as I undressed her, when the Emperor entered suddenly. I cast my eyes on him, and perceived he had a thoughtful air. As I was upon my guard, I did not suffer myself to be intimidated. I met his scrutinizing look without apprehension, and replied with confidence to the different questions he asked me. They were trifles, but I was convinced that, seeing me prepared, he did not put the question he intended.

"Another day, I was witness to a scene which I should be tempted to term ridiculous, but for the respect I owe the memory of their Majesties. The Empress was slightly indisposed ; one of the most famous *marchandes de modes* of the day, Mademoiselle Despaux, came to offer her services to Her Majesty ; she waited in the blue room, before the bedchamber till she was called in. At this moment the Emperor came to see the Empress, and who should be the first person he saw on entering the an[illegible]-room which he must pass through, but Mademoiselle Despaux, with her band-boxes! 'Who are [illegible] claimed angrily. When she, [illegible] her name, he entered the Em[illegible] madman. Striding along [illegible] out 'Who sent for this [illegible]

nothing of the matter, which was true enough, for she had come of her own accord. Aware that the Empress was indisposed, she had supposed she might be in want of some pretty undress cap. All our denials however, served but to exasperate the Emperor's fury. He roared like one out of his senses. 'I will know who is the offender ; I will send you all to prison.' When this storm burst, the Empress was in durance by head and foot, that is, her hairdresser was employed upon her hair, and she was bathing her feet. Hairdresser and woman all took flight immediately, and I remained alone in the little cabinet adjoining Her Majesty's chamber, the door of which was open. I acknowledge, that if I had obeyed the first impulse, I should have decamped as quickly as the rest : but recollecting the state of the Empress, I would not leave her quite alone. The Emperor saw me, but spoke not a word to me ; he went hastily away a few moments after, without the Empress being able to calm him. She was in a complete tremour.

"Such was the scene I witnessed : these were the results—As soon as he entered his cabinet, the Emperor sent for the Duke de Rovigo immediately, and ordered him to have Mademoiselle Despaux arrested by the gendarmerie, and shut up in La Force. The Duke did all in human power to prevent the Emperor from committing such an act of injustice, but his representations and his entreaties were equally vain. The Emperor persisted in his will, and it must be obeyed. Mademoiselle Despaux was taken into custody as she quitted the Palace, and was consigned to the Greffe, where she passed the night.

"Mean time, the Empress, being informed of this arrest, went to the Emperor, who made no difficulty about revoking the order, and restoring Mademoiselle Despaux to liberty. It was time to do so, for this unlooked-for act of rigour had occasioned the poor lady such a revulsion that she became ill. The Empress sent to inquire about and to console her. On such occasions she suffered in silence, and opposed the Emperor's impetuosity only with an unalterable gentleness. I am bound to say, that if the Emperor was prompt to be angry with any one, he soon recovered his temper, and never cherished enmity. Even in the affair of Mademoiselle Despaux, two days after he spoke of it jocularly, and admitted, playfully, that she had some reason to be alarmed. We spoke of it more seriously, for we had partaken of her alarm. The fact is, if one of us had that day written to Mademoiselle Despaux to come to the Empress, as we often did by her order, the 'offender' would have been certainly sent to prison.

"The foolish affair made a great noise in Paris, where the story was circulated, with many variations and amplifications.

"The Emperor was not liberal towards the persons in his service. It is true he heaped favours on his generals, and divided large sums amongst them ; but neither at his two coronations, nor on the occasions of marriages or births in his family, nor on his own birth-day, or that of the Empress, did he make those trifling presents which are customary in opulent families. Towards Madame de Montesquieu and the Duchess de Montebello his munificence was prodigal. He gave to each, at once, 50,000 livres a-year ; and to the former, who was governess of the King of Rome, he presented, by the hands of her little pupil, a small box filled with unset diamonds instead of sugar-plums.

"During our residence at Milan, M. Nitol had brought a considerable number of jewels, in case their Majesties should desire to make presents on the occasion of their coronation. As M. Nitol had intrusted them to me, that they might be always at the Emperor's disposal, I was of necessity summoned when they were wanted. One day the Emperor, desiring to present a small ring to two ladies and to Mademoiselle L——, whose hasty departure I have related, sent to me to bring the jewels, and selected for each lady a ring of small value, but to which he imparted an extrinsic value by presenting them himself. I acknowledge I expected not to be forgotten, but, to my regret, I was. The Empress did not imitate this parsimony. On New Year's-day her chamber was like a toy-shop ; there were toys which cost 25 louis ; she took pleasure in distributing them herself amongst the children of the Court ladies.

"Another day, the Emperor having received from a great lord some magnificent presents, wished to distribute them. All the articles were deposited in a little saloon, and when the Empress had made her selection, the Emperor declared that he would part with the rest. He proceeded so methodically in the matter, that one would have thought he was dividing a conquered kingdom amongst his allies. He began with Madame Mere ; then came his sisters and Queen Hortense ; then the ladies of the Court ;—he gave away all the articles. To avoid mistakes, the Emperor wished a list made out, and as he mentioned a shawl for such or such a person, the name of the individual was attached to it. In this grave assembly I had the honour to act as secretary, and to write at the dictation of the Emperor ; but as he dictated with extreme rapidity, and my pen was not so expeditious as those of M. de Bourrienne and M. de Mennevalle, I was obliged to claim his indulgence, which made him laugh heartily. He could not be more kind to me, except that I had not the satisfaction of writing my own name down at his dictation."

The affair of the divorce is thus related :—

"I have now reached the period when the great trials of the Empress began. The compaign of Vienna having terminated the Emperor returned to Fontainebleau, where he had desired her to meet him. Owing to some misunderstanding, the Emperor arrived some hours before Her Majesty, which put him in very ill humour, and he had a terrible scene with the Empress, who cried much. When I saw her next morning, I could perceive by her appearance that she had been weeping all night. The conduct of the Emperor on this occasion, which I may be permitted to term unworthy, sufficed to prove that he had already conceived the project of the divorce : he sought wrongs in order to justify his desertion of her. I remember that some time before this ungracious reception, Fouché, conversing with the Empress, suffered some words to escape which intimated to Her Majesty the possibility of a divorce. These half disclosures alarmed her, and she resolved one day to mention the matter to the Emperor, who positively denied the fact, and promised to reprimand Fouché. [illegible] this, I was always convinced that he [illegible] of the Emperor. The truth is [illegible] Fouché dispersed rumours of [illegible] agents, who talked of the [illegible] having an heir, in o[illegible] public. These re[illegible] could see that [illegible] She was [illegible] espec[illegible] h[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

times present. If her Majesty knew not personally what passed at these meetings, there were charitable people about her who were always eager to inform her. She was aware that the Princess was surrounded with very handsome and very complaisant ladies. These evening parties did not begin till late and after the Empress had retired to her chamber. From her casement she could see the lights, and God knows how much she was tormented, and how many sleepless anxious nights she passed.

"I cannot really tell whether she was more unhappy at the blow when it came, than at all the preliminaries of the event. Whilst in the midst of apprehension she nourished hopes every time that a minister or grand dignitary of the empire visited her, she pressed him with indirect questions, tormented alike by the anxiety to know her fate and the dread of learning it. But every one was mute, and gave only evasive answers. Her favourite employment was then to write to her son; she wrote to him frequently, and always received a reply. He gave her the best advice, urged her to be resigned, condoled with her, consoled her. In short, his letters were a mode of filial piety, whilst he never spoke of the Emperor but in the most respectful terms.

"When Prince Eugene arrived in Paris, this was a moment of ecstacy to his mother; the unhappy abandoned wife seemed to cling to the sole support left her in the world. In these cruel circumstances, the conduct of the Prince was admirable. He gave to his mother all the time he had at his disposal; every day he was some hours with her, and he endeavoured, by every means in his power, to prepare her to receive, without a too violent shock, the fatal communication.

"I was not in attendance on the day when the Emperor announced to the Empress the terrible intelligence, which must have plunged her into despair, in spite of all the preparatory precautions. I saw her not all that fatal day. On my return at night, I learned that Her Majesty had been taken ill in the Emperor's apartments; that she had been seized with a violent nervous attack, and had been restored to herself with much difficulty; that she had been conveyed to her own apartment, and that there had been much running backwards and forwards. I felt the most painful anxiety.

"Next day, being in attendance, I entered, according to custom, the Empress's chamber. When the valet had partially opened the shutters, and retired Her Majesty said to me, with a tremulous vice, 'My dear, come near my bed; I have many things to tell you; but see, first that the door is fast.' After obeying this order I approached her bed, and beheld her in a condition truly pitiable; her eyes, red and swelled, bore too faithful testimony to the tears she had shed. She then related to me what had passed the evening before. She told me that the Emperor had declared to her that he had determined upon a divorce; at this every word was interrupted by sobs. I was stupified, and as if some invisible power had all at once arrested the tide of my blood. My grief must have bewildered me, for the Empress endeavored to console me. She excused the Emperor, against whom, in the first transport of surprise, a too strong expression had escaped me. 'He is wretched,' she said, 'in separating from me; he told me so; he gave me proofs of it; he wept as he told me 'It is the greatest sacrifice I can make for France.' I cannot doubt his attachment; he has sworn that he will never require me to quit France.'

"This idea of not quitting France, to which Her Majesty repeatedly recurred, appeared to me to afford the greatest alleviation of her grief. I was astonished to see her, after the first explosion, become almost tranquil, as she detailed to me, with a sort of pride and satisfaction, all the Emperor wished to do for her. 'He told me,' she replied with tears of tenderness, 'that he would still be ever the same towards my children, and would often come to see me in my retreat. He allows me to reside at Malmaison: he wishes me still to enjoy the highest consideration, and that I should have the disposal of a considerable revenue.'

"Thus, the Empress cherished illusions even in her misfortune; thus, the force of her character made her grasp at every weapon that could enable her to triumph over the humiliation that invariably lacerates the soul of a deserted wife; but this wife had her appropriate kind of heroism. In all she said, not the least complaint, not the faintest murmur, against the Emperor escaped her.

"When the hour of her toilette arrived, the Empress desired me to retire, after enjoining the strictest secrecy respecting what she had communicated to me. Her Majesty rose as usual, and took care that her dejection and paleness should not be attributed to anything but the indisposition of the preceding day. Thus the news of the divorce was known at first but to a very few, and the sequel showed how punctually the Emperor fulfilled all his promises to the Empress.

"Nothing which happened at the chateau transpired without. There was not at that time, as now, a multitude of journals eagerly on the watch for novelty; and, besides, those which did exist had not the privilege of being allowed to tell all they knew. I do not presume to say whether this was as it ought to be, I merely state the fact; but I should think, if I may be allowed to say so, that if the curiosity of idlers and the malice of the public should be disappointed by this course, morals and the peace of families would assuredly gain by it.

"To give a direction to public opinion for the present, their Majesties continued to live publicly together; and certainly no one could suspect what was the fact, so assiduous was the Emperor in little attentions towards the Empress in the eyes of the world.

* * * * * * *

"A few days after the solemnity at Notre Dame, on the 15th December, 1809, the divorce between their Majesties was pronounced, and officially promulgated. Notwithstanding her consent had been given, the Empress suffered bitterly during the fatal day which preceded the sad ceremony. It took place in the evening, in the Emperor's apartment with all the pomp which could be given to it. The Princes and Princesses of the family, the Arch-Chancellor, and all the other dignitaries of the empire, were present.

"This day the Empress sat at her toilette as usual: but in spite of her efforts to conceal the grief which preyed upon her, one must have been blind not to have perceived, from the redness of her eyes, how much she [illegible]. Her sad and dejected air was distressing, [illegible]lity of her temper was not disturbed for [illegible]ilst her hair was dressing, I observed [illegible]r eyes upon a paper, which I [illegible] speech she was to deliver [illegible]ch she was to learn by [illegible]. [illegible]mpress went up [illegible]partments. [illegible]d. Her [illegible]ich in motion to prepare to depart for ever. I was a good while in the Empress's apartments, in order to pack up articles for her use. Her children remained with her. Prince Eugene struggled to appear tranquil, and affected great courage; he sought even to evince a gaiety that was foreign to his heart The Empress having inquired about a lady of honour of the Vice-Queen, the Prince related an anecdote respecting her, which made us laugh in spite of ourselves.

"This Lady, whose name I forget, accompanying the Princess to a very grand evening party, in full court dress, was on a sudden taken in labour. She hastened to her carriage, got into it, and desiring the coachman to drive quickly, called, in the way, in order to lose no time, on the midwife who was to attend her. Whilst the servant went to fetch her from the house the lady was delivered in the carriage.

"Notwithstanding the efforts of Prince Eugene to divert his august mother, and to conceal what he felt, it was easy to perceive how much his gentle heart was lacerated, and how dearly his affected calmness cost him. Queen Hortense lavished all her cares and consolations: it is necessary to have witnessed this afflicting scene to describe it. I cannot repress my tears in recalling it to mind.

"The hour of departure was fixed at 2 in the afternoon. At the fatal moment the Empress left the Tuileries, a party of the household, of whom I was one, followed Her Majesty. The carriages were drawn up in the court. At the moment we entered, the Emperor prepared to review some troops, who were under arms, so that the purlieus and interior of the court were thronged with an immense number of persons, some attracted by a mere impulse of curiosity, most by a sentiment of regard for the Empress.

"To indifferent persons there would have been something comic in our removal---besides a parrot, I had likewise in my carriage a favourite little bitch of the Empress. The first day's journey, and the night especially, were extremely painful. The Empress was buried in the deepest affliction. She could not sleep: time was beguiled in conversation. Though sorrow was seated in her heart, she deplored her lot in terms so mild and resigned that all that has been said to the contrary is pure invention. Even during this first night she spoke of the Emperor with the same respect and affection as before. She did not shed so many tears as it has pleased the author of *Mémoires Contemporains* to make her shed; it is, moreover, a gross falsehood to say that she cried so much that 'it was six months before she could see clearly.' The Empress suffered much as a wife and a mother; she suffered in wounded vanity; but she bore her misfortune with courage, and in no way changed her habits. She found some consolation in the frequent visits of her children, and in the affection of those who obtained permission to follow her in her retreat. Madame de Rochefoucauld not wishing to follow Her Majesty, who had lavished so many marks of kindness upon her, the Emperor nominated the Countess d'Arberg, whose sentiments of devotedness, I may say friendship, for the Empress he well knew.

"The Emperor had reduced half the allowances of the persons of honour in Her Majesty's service; but the Empress put them upon the same footing as before.

"A man well known in Paris at this period, Tobias Koing, had the title of *Médecin Pédicure* (chiropodist or corn doctor); he came every fortnight to exercise his profession. He was a worthy German Jew, somewhat weak, and wonderfully vain of his court-post. He was persuaded to ask Her Majesty to order him as embroidered habit, like that of her valets-de-chambre, and to allow him to wear a sword. When once this project was put in his head, he could not be easy till it was accomplished, and the Empress, to get rid of his importunities, finally consented. He had the same post about the Emperor, who was fond of asking him a variety of questions respecting his condition and the people to whom he was admitted: His Majesty had rarely occasion for his services. During the 'hundred days' the Emperor had him called in, and never was there a man more delighted or prouder of His Majesty's recollection of him: the terms in which he testified his gratitude greatly amused both their Majesties' At the second restoration he was attached to the household of the Duke de Berri, and experienced a deap regret that Louis XVIII. had no occasion for him.

"At this period I became principle *femme de chambre* to the Empress at Malmaison; I had always executed the duties of the office without the title, which was enjoyed by Madame St. Hilarie and Madame Campan had placed the former near the Empress. This lady was about 40 when she entered the household. She had three children, one of whom, a daughter, was then 16, tall, and wonderfully stout for her age. This young person had a good voice, but which wanted culture, and the Empress provided her with masters. The husband of Madame Saint Hilaire was employed in the office of the Minister of War. Madame Saint Hilaire invited Roustan to her house, which was unusual and she offended the Emperor by the advances she made to him. Her object, it is said, was to induce the Mameluke to marry her daughter; but when the Emperor learned this, he prohibited him from going to Madame Saint Hillarie's.

"We had been only a few days at Malmaison, when the Empress received an invitation from the Emperor to dine with him at Trianon. This invitation filled the Empress with joy. She went with eagerness, and on her return told me how kind the Emperor had been to her: he had detained her the whole evening, saying the most agreeable things to her. This was the only time they saw each other again so familiarly. The Emperor, however, several times visited the Empress.

"In fact, the Emperor was out of spirits at the Tuileries after the Empress quitted it; the palace appeared gloomy to him; he felt a solitude in its vast apartments. To beguile this *ennui* and solitariness, he thought about the Empress, took care that she should want for nothing, and that she should have not only what was necessary but agreeable. Thus, he gave her, for her own disposal, 100,000 francs to make come plantations she wished, besides 200,000 francs for the purchase of the house of Bolspreau, and advanced her 1,000,000 francs to pay some debts, relinquishing also 600,000 in the chest at Malmaison. No fond husband could certainly have studied with more concern the comfort of a wife who was dear to him.

"I have said that the Emperor came to Malmaison sometimes; but his visits were very rare, and were always known beforehand. They appeared to have something ceremonious and constrained in them, and he was always accompanied by two of the great officers of his household. As soon as the Emperor's [illegible]age was perceived, the Empress went out to re[illegible]n at the instant of his arrival. They did not [illegible] Emperor gave her his arm—more fre[illegible] and they took a turn in the park; [illegible]upon a bench, and chatted [illegible]as easy to remark that the [illegible]main in view of the [illegible]he Emperor gave the signal of departure the Empress reconducted him to the carriage.

"It was generally attributed to the jealousy of Maria Louisa that the Emperor took the precaution of remaining within sight of the chateau when he walked with Josephine, of whom Maria Louisa was, they say, very jealous. To maintain the tranquillity of his new imperial household, he sacrificed the pleasure he would have enjoyed from frequent free intercourse with a woman for whom he always cherished a real attachment. I have seen a great number of letters he wrote to her: these letters, in the Emperor's usual laconic style, always began with 'My dear Josephine,' or 'My friend,' and always related to the business, pleasure, health, or welfare of the Empress. 'Keep your affairs in order,' he wrote to her; 'spend no more than 1,500,000 francs, and put aside every year as much; that will make in 10 years a revenue of 15,000,000 for your grand-children. It is pleasing to be able to give them something, and to be serviceable to them. Instead of this, I hear you are in debt: this would be very bad. If you wish to pleasure me, let me hear that you have a large fund. What an ill opinion I must have of you, if I knew you were in debt, with a revenue of 3,000,000.!'

"The sentiments which it was known the Emperor retained for the Empress threw the courtiers into some perplexity, when, after the divorce, the latter was installed at Malmaison. 'What ought we to do?' was the great question they asked themselves; and none had the courage to reply. Some, listening only to the impulse of their hearts, and to the sentiment of gratitude, hastened to visit the Empress; but there were many likewise whom ambition kept in doubt, till the master had spoken. He did speak; he asked certain great personages at his levee whether they had seen the Empress Josephine? The answer was rather ticklish; were they to have seen her or not? Those who had not, contented themselves who a bow in token of denial; others gave a sort of affirmative character to their reverence; but every one tampered with his answer, so that the Emperor could get out nothing distinctly. Seeing their disorder, he said, with that kindness of manner which he could evince in so high a degree when he pleased, 'Messieurs, this is not well; you must go and see the Empress Josephine.' The levée was scarcely over when the road to Malmaison was thronged with carriages. Well done, courtiers! the Emperor had spoken!

"From this time there was a constant succession of visits; every one hastened to pay his respects to her. When the Emperor, at his levée observed amongst his courtiers one whom he knew was an assidious attendant at Malmaison, he spoke to him kindly, inquiring feelingly after the Empress's health, often even giving him some commission for her. It was thus that the heart of the man strove to heal the wound made by the policy of the sovereign; by this means the deserted Empress was constantly surrounded with public esteem; easily consoling herself at seeing but very rarely the family of the Emperor."—*Times, Sept.* 26.

POLICE OFFICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Mary Rhodes, a plump pretty-faced country girl, about 16, and Mrs. Helen Carey, of Summer-street, Pentonville, were brought to this office, where articles of the peace were exhibited against them by Miss Mary Clare, a dashingly attired female residing in the same street.

Miss Clare being sworn, stated that the defendant, Mrs. Carey, resided next door to her, and whenever she passed by the house both the defendants would abuse her in the most shocking manner, call her opprobrious names, and threaten to ill-use her whenever they met her.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon.—Do you go in bodily fear?

Miss Clare—Certainly, Sir, when they threaten to ill-use me.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon.—Do you go in danger of your life, do you think?

Miss Clare.—Why, Sir, they vow vengeance against me; I certainly do not consider myself safe.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon.—When you applied for the warrant you stated that they created a mob and riot.

Miss Clare.—And so they did, your worship.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon,—How many persons did their conduct collect?

Miss Clare.—Half-a-dozen, your worship.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon.—And, pray, what provocation did you give?

Miss Clare.—Provocation, Sir? Oh dear, Sir, none whatever, I pledge you my honour.

Mrs. Carey,—Och, then wisha, your worchip, don't believe her; in troth then, your worchip, she is telling you all but the truth. Arrah, then, isn't it jealousy, and nothing but jealousy, that's bringing her here, your worchip; and its herself that knows the same, if she spake out?

Miss Clare (affectedly).—Oh, horrid, abominable; jealousy! Oh, dear, your worship, I am not jealous; indeed I am not.

Mrs. Carey.—What do you mane to say that ye'r not jealous of this poor little cratur by my side, all about that young fellow of a lodger of mine, eh? Was'nt it yourself that used to come there afther him until he got tired of you, and tuk to this girl, who nursed my child, God bless it; and isn't it four of them I've got (lifting her infant and kissing it)? Swear the pace, indeed! the pace ought to swear against you, Miss Clare, wid your jealousies; but never mind, it isn't myself that would remain next door to you, with all yer milinery and stuff. Yena arn't we as good as you?

Mr. Serjeant Sellon.—Why do you abuse and threaten the prosecutrix?

Mrs. Carey.—Och, then, your worchip, I am the quietest female woman that ever came to England, I want nothing to do wid sweethearts and jealousies. I've had enough of it, which my four childer will prove. To the divil I pitch sweetheartings, I've quite enough to scrape a lying together. I was respictably heddicated, and don't like sich blackguard stuff, if they lave me alone.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon.—Why did you threaten her?

Mrs. Carey.—Why, this little girl, Rhodes, being out of a situation, came to nurse my child, and the young man, my lodger, took a liking to her, and turned off her (the prosecutrix) who was older and uglier (laughter); but I can't help that. Wherever she met the poor girl she always set-to at her, and called her everything but a lady, because she lost her sweetheart; how could I prevent the man falling into love? Well, she called at my h[illegible] and after a great [illegible] it to her if she didn't know how to behave herself when she came to my place.

Miss Clare.—Oh you wicked woman! you turned the young man against me, and she jeered me.

The defendant Rhodes said that the prosecutr[illegible] was always abusing her because the young m[illegible] who paid his addresses to her preferred her as [illegible] sweetheart. She denied ever having threaten[illegible] her life, and she never thought of injuring her.

Mrs. Carey.—I tould ye it was jealousy.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon said the prosecutrix had [illegible] sufficient grounds to suspect that she went in b[illegible] dily fear, and he should discharge the defendan[illegible] on paying 1s. each to the King.

Mrs. Carey paid the money, exclaiming "Och! certainly, and long life to yer honour; may the grass never grow before yer doors." With that she hurried out of the office with her young nurse, towards whom Miss Clare looked with a look full of the "green-eyed monster"—*Times, Sept.* 13.

MISCELLANEA.

VENDEAN WARFARE.—The peculiar nature of Vendean warfare is thus graphically described by General Dermoncourt, in his publication entitled *The Duchess de Berri in La Vendée*:—"A Vendean, as I have already stated, confounds every strategic calculation of the military art, especially those made for open plains. As for the army, which you expect every moment to encounter, it vanishes like smoke, for, in truth, it has no existence. When a day is fixed to strike a blow, at day-break, or even during the night, the tocsin is sounded in the village fixed on as the point of union The neighbouring villages reply in the same manner; the villagers quit their cottages if it be in the night, or their ploughs if in the day, throwing upon their shoulder the gun, which they scarcely ever quit, stuff cartridges into their belt, tie their handkerchief round a broad-brimmed hat, which shades their sun-burnt countenance, stop at their church to utter a short prayer, then wend their way from all parts of the country to the common centre, inspired with a twofold faith in God and in the justice of their cause. Then come their chiefs, who acquaint them with the cause of their being assembled; and, if it is to attack some patriot column, they state the road which the column will pursue, and the hour it will pass. Then when this information is well understood by all, the chief in command gives them the plan of the battle in the following words:—'Scatter yourselves, my fine fellows.' Then each breaks, not from the ranks, but from the group, marches off his own way, proceeds onward with precaution and in silence, and in a short time every tree, every bush, every tuft of furze bordering either side of the high road, conceals a peasant with gun in one hand and supporting himself with the other, crouched like a wild beast, without motion, and scarcely breathing. Meanwhile, the patriot column, uneasy at the thought of some unknown danger, advances towards the defile, preceded by scouts, who pass without seeing, touch without feeling, and are allowed to go by scathless; but the moment the detachment is in the midst of the pass, jammed in between two sloping banks, as if it were in an immense rut and unable to deploy either to the right or to the left, a signal is given at one extremity, and is repeated along the whole line of ambuscade, to signify that each is at his post; then a human cry succeeds—one of war and of death. In an instant, each bush, each tuft of furze, glares with a sudden flash, and a shower of balls strikes whole files of soldiers to the earth without their being able to perceive the enemies who slaughter them. The dead and wounded lay piled upon each other on the road; and if the column is not thrown into disorder, and the voices of the officers are heard above the firing—if, in short, the troops attempt to grapple body to body with their assailants, who strike without showing themselves—if they climb the slope, like a glacis, and scale the hedge, like a wall, the peasants have already had time to retire behind a second enclosure, whence the invisible firing recommences as murderous as before. Should this second hedge be stormed, in the same manner 10, 20, 100 similar intrenchments offer successive shelter to this destructive retreat; for the country is thus divided for the security of the children of the soil, which seems to show a maternal solicitude for their preservation, by offering them a shelter every where, and their enemies every where a grave."—*Times, Sept.* 20.

ANCONA, Sept., 1833.—"I am on my way (in the Meteor) from the Admiral and Constantinople with Mr. Mandeville, Secretary of Legation with important despatches from the Sublime Porte, but they have given Mr. Mandeville 40 days' quarantine here. The Turks are very unsettled, and are setting fire everything. I saw four fires when I left, one of which had burnt a good square mile of Constantinople; I was close to it, and never saw such a terrible blaze in my life. The Seraskier caught one man with fire-balls in his pocket, and made the police heave him right into the fire. It is thought the Russian fleet will be back again, and the Turks evidently want to destroy the sultan for calling them in. I think the crescent is ebbing very fast, but it won't do to let the Russians have that magnificent country."—*Times, Sept.* 26.

ANCIENT SHIP AT MOUNT'S BAY.—The discovery of the hull of a vessel imbedded in the beach near Newlyn, Mount's Bay, has excited much curiosity. She was about 50 tons, flat bottomed, clincher built, of oak, 30 feet long. Her ribs were only four inches apart, and sufficiently strong for a vessel double her size. There were marks of nails, but not a bit of iron was found, from which it would seem that wood, when shut up from the air, is the most durable. The vessel appears to have been in ballast when lost; two ancient coins were found on board, one of which was in a perfect state of preservation, and bore the inscription "Ave Maria," but of what age or country it is difficult to say, as it was without date. It resembled the coins of the 14th cent[illegible] and is supposed of [illegible]